CHICAGO DAILY PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

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PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 1, 1859.

COMMERCE OF CHICAGO.

The full and elaborate review of the Commerce of Chicago and of its Public and Private Improvements for the year 1858, published in this journal on the 1st inst., has been issued in pamphlet form, and may be had at the PRESS AND TRIBUNE Counting Room, No. 43 Clark street, up stairs. Parties who called to get copies of the paper to send to their friends abroad, can now have their orders filled.

The Chicago Horse Railroads.

The Committee consisting of the Cook County delegation in the Legislature, to whom was referred the bill to charter the Chicago Horse Railroad Company, reported on Saturday, through Mr. Peck, a substitute entitled "An Act to promote the Construction of Horse Railroads in Chicago"—which was passed under a suspension of the rules.

Good Taste.

The Chicago *Democrat* of yesterday contains an excellent editorial, consisting of a reprint of our Springfield letter of Saturday. Heretofore the *Democrat* has generally allowed some weeks or months to elapse before reproducing our articles as original matter. In this way It has maintained that agreeable freshness so often noticed and commented on by our citizens. We are at a loss to account for this new display of editorial zeal, unless it betokens a change in the brick-and-mortar department of that journal, which the Milwaukee papers announce as about to take place.

The Young Men's Christian Association.

We suggest to "A Member" of the above-named Association, whose communication appears in another column, that the next meeting of the members of even a "Christian Association" is purely a secular affair. Whenever the members of that Association bring to bear upon this branch of their duties a modicum of the practical common sense which they evince in their individual business operations, they will then cease to read gratuitous newspapers, they will no longer solicit gratuitous advertising, their lecturers will not be mortified by a beggarly array of empty benches, nor will any one of them ever again fancy that it is his duty to lecture an editor, through his own columns and at his own expense, for not giving them a large space in the public eye.

Dyer-ful.

The lop-eared invaders of the people's rights, who have been clamoring to the Legislature to overthrow the charter of this city and quarter them upon the treasury for an indefinite period, have mainly scattered about their business. The grapple of the Thursday night session has done their job brown. The Democracy cannot be brought to the scratch again. It is admitted on all hands at Springfield, that when the Dyer bill was sent to the printer it was struck with death. The editor of the *Times* took a very sudden train from Springfield. Having set out to commit a crime and succeeded only in perpetrating a blunder, he is now actively giving out that he was OPPOSED TO THE BILL! Next we shall hear that Dyer and Granger set up a grocery and spent a month and sprained their ankles trying to defeat it. Well, it argues something if people are ashamed of the outrages they could not commit.

It is rumored that prior to the separation at Springfield these worthies indulged in high words and heavy criminations against each other, and that an ex-Republican charged somebody with having sold out to the Abolitionists! We trust this is not true. Honor among——gentlemen, by all manner of means.

THE CITY.

LOST CHILD.—The youngest child of Rev. T. M. Eddy, left the residence of his parents yesterday afternoon about four o'clock. He is between two and three years of age, had on a red dress, an apron, stockings and slippers. He has long, light hair, inclined to curl. Any tidings of him will be gratefully received and suitably rewarded. Word at the Methodist Depository, 66 Washington street, or at 115 Edina place.

LOST.—Left home on Friday last, Martha Bedington, about 11 years old. She has dark brown hair, dark eyes, good complexion, and is rather small for a child of her age. Had on when she left, a dark plaid dress, red cape, and worsted hood. Any information concerning her will be thankfully received by her parents, at 143 West Harrison street, second door west of Jefferson st.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD kept by J. H. Reed & Co., Apothecaries and Chemists, 144 and 146 Lake street:

Monday, Jan. 31.			Tuesday, Jan. 31.		
6 A. M.	12 M.	6 P. M.	6 A. M.	12 M.	6 P. M.
18.50	22.00	20.00	20.00	31	29.00

CHICAGO FIRE BRIGADE.—In the House of Representatives of this State, on Saturday, Mr. Higgins, of this City, reported a bill to incorporate the "Citizen's Fire Brigade."

☞ The *Western Churchman* for February is promptly issued. It maintains its previously well earned reputation in every respect. It has now been published one year,—started as an experiment—and is a success. Its motto is "Tried fact." Its editor is Rev. N. H. Schenck, the able and popular rector of Trinity Church.

INFORMATION WANTED.—Information is wanted of James L. Wilson, of Bloomington, Illinois who left home on the 20th ult., and has not been seen or heard of since. His wife is much troubled about his disappearance. Any person knowing of his whereabouts will confer a great favor by informing Marshal A. T. Briscoe of Bloomington.

NEW ROUTE.—An express train from Peoria to Gilman, to connect with the Illinois Central Road at that place, commenced running on Monday last. The train leaves Peoria at 3 o'clock P. M., and so connects that passengers can reach Chicago the same night by this new route. This makes three routes from Peoria to this city.

CHICAGO MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—The regular monthly meeting of the Chicago Mechanics' Institute takes place this (Tuesday) evening. A full attendance of the members is requested, as important business will come before the Institute. The President, Mr. P. W. Gates, will make a full report of the finances and condition of the Institute.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTH DAY!—We see that while the citizens are making preparations to celebrate, the National Guard Cadets have made extensive preprations and will parade on that day, and in the evening will give a grand ball at their ——. This will be one of the grandest balls of the season, and all who wish to do honor to Washington would do better than attend. Their advertisement will be found in another column.

☞ The SIX Congregational Churches of this city, according to the *Congregational Herald*, have made the following additions during the past year:

Church.	Pastor.	Added.	No.
First	W. W. Patton	12	450
Second	H. A. Nelson	11	200
Third	D. C. Bartlett	31	300
Fourth	Jas. Porter	41	300
Fifth	W. Barrows	12	75
Sixth	[illegible]	12	[illegible]
Total		123	

A RUNAWAY HORSE TAKING A COLD SHAVE.—Yesterday afternoon, while a gentleman was driving a horse and sleigh on the river, between Wells and Clark street bridges, the horse by some means became detached from the vehicle, and ran with great speed down the river until he approached Rees's cement bridge, when the ice gave way, and he was precipitated into the the water. By getting a rope around his neck, and the vigorous pulling of twenty or more persons, the well nibbled animal was safely hauled on shore, without apparently any serious damage. We could not ascertain to whom he belonged.

"THE BARREL MYSTERY."

Trial of Henry Jumpertz, for the Alleged Murder of Sophie Werner, at Chicago, March 6th, 1858.

THE TESTIMONY.

In the Circuit Court of Cook County, Judge Manierre Presiding.

FIFTH DAY—MORNING SESSION.

TESTIMONY CONTINUED.

Georgs Werner sworn—Know Sophie Werner; I have a barber's shop on Clark street; Sophie was my brother Frederick's wife; her maiden name was Sophie Elton; first knew prisoner in *Young America* about two years and a half ago (Francis De Pinu was here sworn as interpreter), in June or July, 1857. Sophie was here at that time, but don't know where she lived; my brother first came here three years ago last August; he was a barber in a shop under Young America; don't know how long after that Sophie came; knew she came before New Year's, but can't tell the time; didn't know where Jumpertz boarded when he first came here; afterward learned that he boarded at Weglehner's; have known of Sophie and Jumpertz living together; he was first boarding at Weglehner's, she boarded there too; then he hired a room in South Water street, and she one in Illinois street; his room was in the large building that barned down; don't know when he hired that room; he had the room when she was living on the North Side; Jumpertz moved to Illinois street and boarded with Sophie, and so did I; can't tell how long I boarded there; they lived after ward on Indiana street; cannot tell if he or Sophie hired the house; we all boarded there as before; they did not stay there long; they went to Milwaukee, Jumpertz and Sophie; was not there when she went; she went first; she was in a family way; never saw her again alive; next saw her at the Court House, in the court room; her body was cut up; knew it was her by the eyes and teeth; the cheek bones were high; recognized her chiefly by the teeth and eyes; she used to wear her hair smooth; the hair on this head was not smooth; the hair on the body was dark; don't know; saw him when he was on the stand testifying; saw him the day before in the beer saloon; had a conversation with him about Sophie. *Q.* What was that conversation? (Objected to.) *Q.* Did he say what it was? (Sophie took poison.) (Objected to and question overruled.) *Q.* Did you see Sophie take anything in the barber shop? *A.* Yes; I saw her take a glass or cup; she came in and went to the back of the shop, where they used to sleep; she put something in a cup and poured some water on it; drank some and spit it out; took some more and swallowed it as I threw the rest away and threw it back into the room; I went to the house; Weglehner lived up stairs; I felt restless, and told my mother and Adolphine that she had taken something.

Cross examined by Mr. McComas—I told the folks she had taken something, but whether it was poison or not I had not seen; Weglehner went to the door and shook the door. (Objected to and ruled out.) At the shop there was a double door into the street, and one into the sleeping apartments. I think I was the first here after the shop was shut up; am not sure as to the location of these doors, if there were two. Witness further described from a diagram the location and arrangement of the rooms under Young America. When she took the poison her face was turned towards me; she stood by the wash stand; she took it out of a paper behind the first door; she used cold water, there was no warm; she took a paper out of her pocket; she poured out of a paper; cannot recollect how it looked; saw she poured something out; could not tell what; saw only the paper and tumbler, cup; there was light in the shop but none in the room where she was; I was sitting on the chair; saw her come in, put something in water and take it. *Q.* What caused you to be alarmed and tell of it? *A.* Because I knew before that she always wanted to kill herself; she wanted to sleep in the water, when she was in the humor, after she went back; can say sure that this was twice; the poison, if it was poison, was the third time; I took for granted that she had taken something, spit out, take some more, and swallow it; never said anything to Sophie about it; I noticed the next day she was vomiting.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Georgs Werner—Direct Examination Resumed—(To Mr. Haven.) I have seen a letter in the possession of Jumpertz in the end of February or beginning of March; cannot fix it nearer. (Excepted to by Van Arman as immaterial; he came from the Post-Office to the shop, took out the letter from his pocket, read it three times, threw the envelope in the stove; he read the letter to the boy "Bieglitz" and myself; he said he should keep the letter in case of trouble, as the letter contained something about her committing suicide; he read the letter to us—that she wanted to come back, that Rev. Dr. Howard will repent in Rochester; that she was going to kill my brother and herself too; he said nothing further; recollect nothing further about it; he said he would keep the letter, as if she committed suicide and people came to him, he should have something to show; don't remember when it was; don't recollect if he said anything more; don't recollect what day of the week it was; I did not read the letter; did not see him at the Post-Office; what he told Otto may be true; he said he "don't care, I wished to go to the Post Office and get the letter.

Cross-Examination resumed—Cannot read or write German very well; Siegfrit did not read the letter, nor the boy John; don't know if Frazza or Ribolla were there; one of them was there; the boy's name is Louis, I think; Joseph the present Jumpertz spoke to me and Siegfrit; the boy John was back in the room. *Q.* Did you go to room No. 90 before it was over five days, and commenced carpenting it? *A.* I don't remember. *Q.* Did Jumpertz request you to take the room with you? *A.* Yes, but I had no room. *Q.* Did you engage some carpenters of Peter Dowes at a room-mate? *A.* Yes, I said the journeymen wanted a room. *Q.* Was it before the letter? *A.* I can't tell. *Q.* Was it before you went to Racine? *A.* Yes, but can't give the time. *Q.* What was the name of the workmen of Peter Dowes? *A.* Mix and Bates. *Q.* Is John, he is a packer at the Tremont House, with Bieglitz. *Q.* Did you see about that time a letter advertised for Jumpertz? *A.* No.

Joseph Mohr sworn—Been in Chicago 2½ years; knew prisoner from Dec., '57; did not know Sophie Werner; boarded with prisoner on Madison street, at Mr. Kohn's, winter before last; left there on the 15th or 17th of February; commenced some time in the fall to board there; defendant came there in December; don't know where he came from; he was at Kohn's when I left; he lodged there and eat there; he told me he was going to hire a room; he told me he had some furniture yet in Milwaukee; afterwards he told me he had hired a room somewhere on the corner of Clark and S. Water streets; he was in the habit of shaving me. *Q.* Had you any conversation with defendant with reference to any room? (Objected to by defence.) *A.* We had some talk about women; Jumpertz told me he was in a scrape once, and had to be carried off by a woman in Milwaukee, and folks thought they were brother and sister; he said she got with child; asked him what business he followed; he told me he had settled with her; this was in answer to my question of what had become of her; we said nothing further; I was in the chair at the time. *Q.* How did this conversation come up? (Objected to—objection overruled.) *A.* It came up about another woman; I asked him if he wasn't pretty intimate with that girl up at the house; he answered that he thought I was; then he spoke as above.

Mr. Van Arman—Moved to strike out all the above as immaterial. Over ruled.

Cross examined.—I left boarding there because it was not convenient, it did not suit me very well; Mrs. Kohn was confined about that time; the landlord, Mr. Kohn, also was preparing to move to Cincinnati; as the woman was sick we had to eat in the kitchen.

William S. Timbrook sworn.—Was jailer of Cook County last year; defendant was put in my custody in April or May last; recollect of admitting Dr. Hahn; I think it was into the jail; he said prisoner, Jumpertz sent for him; they began talking in German; I told them they must talk in English; Jumpertz said, "I have sent for you—this body will be here in a few days, and I wish to know if they can tell if it died of poison, it was so long ago?" Don't remember what the *Dr.* said; I said "they can tell if they have the stomach;" Jumpertz said he had taken everything out but the lungs; I made a remark that if she had been hung the mark would be found on her neck; he said he cut that off when he cut her head off. *Q.* How long was this before the body came? *A.* I don't remember whether it was before or after. *Q.* Did defendant after this make you a present of anything? *A.* A silver tobacco-box was handed me by a person who said it came from Jumpertz.

"PADDLING THEIR OWN CANOE."—A decidedly crack craft of their own it is that Messrs. Buck & Rayner, at No. 93 Clark street, have launched, in the shape of one of the most elegant and complete drug stores of the city. The proprietors will be extensively remembered personally, and in a business way, as late and for a long time employed at J. H. Reed & Co.'s, so that they bring to their new stand not only abundant experience, but a wide and valuable acquaintance in our city and vicinity. Their new store is Larmon Block, as above, is well worthy a visit, from the perfection of its fittings, and still more so from the skill and experience of its proprietors, both in selecting and compounding.

Continuing the figure in our caption, we wish these newly embarked voyagers a prosperous voyage and heavy *return cargo*. Their stock is excellent and complete. Their "Punch Cigars" are in the mouths of all lovers of the weed who are finding their way to them, since they can be bought nowhere else.

ILLINOIS PASTORAL AID SOCIETY.—At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Illinois Pastoral Aid Society, held ff this city on the 25th of January, Alexander G. Tyng, Esq., of Peoria, President of the Society, in the Chair, the Secretary reported subscriptions to the amount of $1,800 for the uses of the Society, and that advance payments had been made of the first quarter's stipend to four missionary points, where application for aid had been previously acted upon. The system of advance payments to the clergy located at missionary stations ought to commend itself to all. The funds of this Society, as yet, are made up entirely of voluntary contributions, and the sum thus far received augurs well for the future, when more efficient means to extend its usefulness shall have been carried into effect.

Rev. P. A. Johnson, of West Urbana, has been added to the Board of Clerical Managers.

"WE SPURN THE BRIBE"—SEVENTH WARD.—At a full meeting of the Seventh Ward Republican Club, held on Saturday evening, January 29, the following preamble and resolutions were offered and unanimously adopted:

In consideration of the news which has reached us from our Legislature at Springfield, in reference to the Chicago Charters, the disappearances of the interview in jail between Dr. Hahn and prisoner. Q. Did not the Doctor say in substance to him that he was not to implicate him in that the prisoner said I have sent for you Dr. to go and see the remains, that you can see if she died of poison, that you can testify for me? *A.* I do not remember it that way. *Q.* Did not the Dr. in the same conversation tell you that in reply to Jumpertz's request, he (Hahn) said that he understood the stomach and bowels were taken out and that it would be impossible to tell? *A.* He said he told the prisoner that he could not tell the body was not in the stomach and bowels were gone.

Dr. James A. Hahn sworn—Am a physician; have resided in Chicago four years; defendant sent for me to call and see him; I did so; Mr. Tenbrook went with me to the cell; Jumpertz began to talk in German; Mr. Tenbrook objected to his speaking in German; defendant asked me to do him a favor; he had understood the body was to be stomached and bowels taken out, and he had understood they were trying to make out he had poisoned her; he said he wanted me to be present; I asked him what for; he said there in whom he had confidence, to do him justice and tell the truth about him; I said to him I understood all the facts in the case; he said he had been taken out, and if so nothing could be told about it; he said he had taken out all below the peritoneum, meaning the diaphragm; I said, then nothing could be told, but I had not said now the body was there; that was all there was to the conversation.

Cross-examined by Mr. Van Arman—A little boy from the shop brought a note to me from Jumpertz; I knew him only from seeing him there; I think he had been barber there; he came and always got his chair when I could; Mr. Tenbrook subpœnad me; there were several in my office; I don't know the way they were wanted me as he could tell the same as I could; he said that was so, that he remebered [illegible] that he did; [illegible] he did not wish to be sworn, and had so told Mr. Harris as he did not like to go before the court; he had no matter over me; he have told it here; he said he did not remember prisoner's saying he sent for me to do him a favor; that conversation was in German; prisoner did not ask me whether poison could be detected in the body other than the stomach; he said I have told, as near as I recollect; during that conversation I have a faint impression that something was said about cutting off the merit of a person's private parts.

Dr. Mr. Haven—I do not recollect that Mrs. Tenbrook took any share in the conversation; do not remember that I noticed the mark on the neck; recollect the conversation with you at my office; I think I asked prisoner at the interview if he could tell where the stomach was buried; he said got near enough to find it; he spoke about going on the North side; don't recollect he said he would be there when; don't recollect what day of the week it was; I did not read the letter; did not see him at the Post-Office; what he told Otto may be true; he said he "don't care, I wished to go to the Post Office and get the letter.

Cross-Examination resumed—Cannot read or write German very well; Siegfrit did not read the letter, nor the boy John; don't know if Frazza or Ribolla were there; one of them was there; the boy's name is Louis, I think. Joseph the present Jumpertz spoke to me and Siegfrit; the boy John was back in the room. *Q.* Did you go to room No. 90 before it was over five days, and commenced carpenting it? *A.* I don't remember. *Q.* Did Jumpertz request you to take the room with you? *A.* Yes, but I had no room. *Q.* Did you engage some journeymen of Peter Dowes as a room-mate? *A.* Yes, I said the journeymen wanted a room. *Q.* Was it before the letter? *A.* I can't tell. *Q.* Was it before you went to Racine? *A.* Yes, but can't give the time. *Q.* What was the name of the workmen of Peter Dowes? *A.* Mix and Bates. *Q.* Is John, he is a packer at the Tremont House, with Bieglitz. *Q.* Did you see about that time a letter advertised for Jumpertz? *A.* No.

KILLED BY THE CARS.—John McCarty, a laborer in the employ of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, was killed by being run over by a train of cars at Ainsworth station, near the State line, on Sunday night or Monday morning. Coroner James held an inquest yesterday, but the positive circumstances of his death could not be ascertained. It is supposed, however, that he left this city on Sunday night on board of a gravel train, and when he reached Ainsworth, where he wished to stop, that he jumped off the cars and by some means fell under them. His body was completely severed, and his head badly crushed. He leaves a wife and two children in this city.

FESTIVAL OF THE NEW YORK SOCIETY.—By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that the Excelsior Society of this city will hold its tenth anniversary on the 8th of February next, at the Richmond House, which is to be thrown open throughout to the guests of the occasion. We understand that the arrangements are on an extended scale, and with Messrs. Taber & Hawk as hosts, we are certain that the "inner man" will be cared for in a style that cannot be surpassed. The dinner comes off at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and a grand soiree and choice supper will beguile the members of the society and their guests into the "wee sma' hours ayont the twal."

BOGUS OPERATOR.—John Geiger was brought before Justice Akin yesterday morning, for interfering with and assaulting an officer, while in the discharge of his duty. Upon John's person was found some jewelry of a decidedly bogus character, and upon searching his traveling bag, which was sent for, it was found to contain a considerable quantity of bogus jewelry of various descriptions. He was fined $20 and thirty days in Bridewell.

THE LECTURE THIS EVENING.—Our readers, and especially the ladies, must not forget the lecture this evening, a notice of which appeared in our issue of yesterday, which takes place at Metropolitan Hall at 7½ o'clock. Those who have not already secured tickets should do so at once, as we hear they are rapidly being taken. We hope to see Metropolitan Hall filled to its utmost capacity.

"HAIRE FLOWERS."—We owe our friend E. Sanders many thanks for a beautiful bouquet, made up of the choicest of Flora's gems, which he was so kind as to send us from his floral repository, 144 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

BY TELEGRAPH.

TO THE PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

XXXVth CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—SENATE.—Many unimportant memorials, reports and bills were introduced.

Mr. Bigler, of Pa., introduced the following important resolution, asking its consideration to-morrow or as early as possible.

Resolved, As it is the opinion of the Senate that the creation of a large public debt in time of peace is inconsistent with the true policy of the United States, and as the present revenues are insufficient to meet the unavoidable expenses of the government, Congress should proceed without delay to so re-adjust the revenue laws as not only to meet the deficit in the current expenses, but to pay off the present debt so far as it may be liable to immediate cancellation.

Mr. Bissell attempted to bring up the Cuba question after a discussion as to whether precedence should be awarded to it or Mr. Hunter's application.

Mr. Seward expressed the readiness of himself and party to meet the gentlemen on either. Both, however, were over-ridden by the previous arrangement that Mr. Foote should have the floor on the Walker, Paulding and Neutrality laws.

Mr. Foote commenced by offering a substitute to the Committee's report and the President's statement that Commodore Paulding committed a grave error. A resolution to the effect that as Paulding rescued Walker and his followers on the Nicaraguan soil for the benefit of Nicaragua, and with her consent—and absolutely empowered, that he (Paulding) is entitled to the commendation of his country.

The ground that Mr. Foote took was that Walker's expedition being illegal, and so considered by the Government, Paulding acted commendably, and with the spirit of his instructions in suppressing it, inasmuch as our jurisdiction follows the flag wherever it floats, and all under it are responsible therein. He (Foote) thought it humiliating to see this Government disavowing before the world, on mere verbal quibbles, the acts of its subordinates in carrying out orders so vague and indefinite that no one could understand them. He would not enquire whether they were purposely made vague, but the impression that the Cabinet at Washington at Walker's expedition is strengthened by his subsequent gracious reception by the Executive when the filibuster should have received the infliction of justice.

Mr. Foote said he personally knew but little of Com. Paulding, but had formed a favorable opinion of him as an officer and man. He hoped to see the length of his friend from Wisconsin and vote him a sword or medal, but was ready to do what would be more acceptable to a man of his character, and that was to see a gallant and faithful servant of the Republic.

Mr. Crittenden followed on the same side, warmly eulogizing Paulding—claiming him as an American, thanking him for the bold and heroic manner in which he fulfilled his duty and preserved the peace of his world.

Mr. Seward made a few remarks, closing by offering a joint resolution that the President be directed to instruct the defense counsel appearing in the suits brought against him, arising from the performance of his duty.

The Indian Appropriation bill was then taken up. An amendment from the Finance Committee looking to the future abolition of the reservation system, was adopted.

Other unimportant amendments were adopted. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Barr presented a memorial from New York citizens praying for a law to stop further traffic in and monopoly of public lands, and the parcelling of them out for the exclusive use of actual settlers.

Mr. Edie, of Pa., moved to discharge the whole House from the consideration of the bill extending the Cumberland road to Illinois.

The motion to suspend the rules was disagreed to—86 against 85—a two third vote being necessary.

The House Special Committee, this morning, by a vote of 7 against 5, authorized Mr. Curtis to report a bill creating a Territory out of Nebraska, one branch to the frontier of Iowa and another to the frontier of Missouri. The bill was modified at the request of Mr. Curtis, so as to increase the amount of land and money so as to make the measure practicable.

Mr. Bocock, Va., moved the suspension of the rules, in order to introduce a resolution setting apart the 8th, 9th and 10th of February for the consideration of private business. Motion disagreed to by 106 against 62—not two-thirds.

Mr. Kilgore of Ind., attempted to introduce a series of resolutions denouncing the strong language against the recent attempts to revive the African slave trade, calling upon government to enforce the laws against that traffic the already existed, but the House refused to suspend the rules—yeas 114, nays 84.

On motion of Mr. Phelps the House agreed to meet every day after Wednesday at 11 o'clock in the morning.

Mr. Houston asked leave to introduce a bill authorizing the President to contract a loan of $50,000,000.

Mr. Corode objected, stating that the delegation from Iowa had agreed not to refer the government to run the country in debt any further until the revenues laws were revised, so as to increase the revenue.

The House refused to suspend the rules 78 to 122.

On motion of Mr. Bliss, the House agreed to have night sessions for two weeks, for the purpose of general debate. The House refused, by a vote of 90 to 110, to suspend the rules to adopt the Rules to allow of the introduction of the resolution making reports on the Willetts' Point purchase case, the special order for the 3d Thursday in February.

The House still 7 o'clock.

House—Evening Session.—Mr. Davis, of Miss., stepped forward and introduced the acquisition of Cuba, as necessary to the preservation of the United States as a nation. In his opinion, figure how we might, the necessity of submission to interfere, that being assigned in a struggle for the balance of power in Europe.

Mr. Faulkner, of Va., thought that the greatest platform of the Republican party was still considered before it was adopted. There was not a single Republican who would not stand up and say within the limits of the Constitution and calculated to benefit all sections of the country. He was opposed to slavery extension and advocated the principle of non-intervention by Congress with the people in all the Territories to select all their officers, this being consistent with the Republican platform. He characterized the message of the President's message relating to Cuba, Mexico and Central America, and he charged that the object was to divert the attention of the majority of the past by starting new issues, which appealed directly to every sectional and factional feeling in the country. He thought it would have been more in keeping with the condition of the Treasury, if the President had recommended a loan of territory to pay our debts instead of asking for untold millions to buy more.

Revolution in Hayti.

BOSTON, JAN. 31.—Letters received here from Jeremie, dated 11th inst., say the Emperor Soulouque has been compelled to return to Port au Prince with his army. The people, and in fact thought that he will soon abdicate.

The soldiers of Jeremie had marched down to Port au Prince, the people of Jeremie and of the adjoining country are aroused, but will remain there.

The Empress has advised the Emperor to abdicate. In reply, he threatened to shoot her, but was prevented from doing so by several of his officers. The latter have declared in favor of military knowledge and discipline of the Haytien people, may, possibly, save him.

The Emperor has issued a letter from Cabinet, saying that the Republicans, if they succeed, will reopen to commerce the ports which have been closed for a number of years, and will probably revoke the odious monopoly laws.

McCormick's Reaper.—Extension of Patent Refused.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 31.—McCormick's patent for improvement in Reaper Machines expired to-day, and the invention therefore becomes public property. The Commissioner of Patents overruled the application for extension on the ground that it is clear that the invention was new and patentable when patented, and that it is commended by the public as a useful machine. Satisfied from the exhibits and testimony in the case that the patentee has received not only a reasonable profit for his invention, considering the time, ingenuity and expense bestowed on the invention and upon its introduction.

New York City Items.

NEW YORK, 31st.—A bronze, named Barnard, living on Third Avenue, shot his servant girl this forenoon, having mistaken her for a burglar. She is now at the Hospital in a dying condition.

Cyrus W. Field & Co., the extensive paper manufacturers, who suspended during the crisis, have taken up nearly all their notes of paper, much of it having nearly nine months to run, and have addressed a circular to the holders of the remaining notes, offering to pay them at once.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 31.—Mr. Buchanan has determined to remove Judge Sinclair, of Utah, should it be proved that he charged the Grand Jury that the Mormons were liable to indictment for offences covered by the President's proclamation.

The Senate Democratic caucus on Saturday agreed to support an increase in the rates of letter postage to 5 cents.

The Com. on Elections are unanimously in favor of Hon. Bird Chapman, contesting the seat of Mr. Ferguson, as Delegate from Nebraska.

Fire in St. Catharines, C. W.

ST. CATHARINES, JAN 31.—The St. Catharine House and an entire block adjoining were destroyed by fire about 13 o'clock Saturday night. Loss $100,000.

Two men were injured.

The office of the Montreal Telegraph Co., was destroyed—this being the second time within a few weeks that it has been burned.

From Paraguay.

NEW YORK, JAN. 31.—Later advices from Paraguay say Lopez was busily arming and drilling troops, launching steamers, storing magazines with munitions of war, and preparing to bar the waters of the Paraguay Rivers with heavy chains.

Manufactory Destroyed.

NEW HAVEN, CT., JAN. 31.—The extensive Roll Works of Plant's Manufacturing Co., at Plantsville, in the town of Southington, were destroyed by fire last evening. Loss $100,000; insured for $60,000, and some thousands of completed ment.

Galway Steamer Arrived.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., January 31.—The steamer Circassian, from Galway, on the 15th inst., arrived here at midnight on Saturday last, short of coal. She experienced very heavy weather.

Death of an Eminent Astronomer.

BOSTON, January 30.—Wm. Cranch Bond, the eminent Astronomer, and Director of the Cambridge Observatory, died last night, aged 69 years.

New Advertisements.

ED. H. SCRIVER, Advertising Agent, 61 Dearborn st., is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and the Leading Papers of the North-West. jal 1844 1y

HOUSE AND FURNITURE WANTED.—A House containing six or eight rooms in the South Division of the city. Furniture will be bought or rented if desired. Address Box 2, Tribune Office. jal 31-d3t

FOR CHICAGO.—THE BEST MEAT, Poultry and Produce (taxed in the City) to be had at Adams' Express Office, 1 Market Square, Pittsburgh. jal 31-d1m

FOR SALE—THAT SPLENDID DWELLING House and Lot on the corner of Wolcott and Indiana streets, now occupied by F. P. Phillips. The house and grounds are in perfect order, and will be sold on reasonable terms for cash or part Mortgage. For a view of the premises call at the office of WAGNER, No. 1 Lombard, Russell, & Co., corner of Clark and Lake streets. jal 31-d1w

THE FIRM OF ROBINSON, HASTINGS & Co., is hereby dissolved. Charles H. Robinson is duly authorized to settle claims for and against the firm. CHAS. H. ROBINSON, THOMAS HASTINGS, CHAS. H. BUSHNELL. Thornton Station, Cook Co., Ill., Jan. 31, 1859. ja31-d3t

NOTICE.—WE HAVE THIS DAY PURchased the interest of John J. Janes in the house of Brooker & Janes & Co., and will continue the same business under the style of Brooker, Phillips & Co. JOHN J. JANES, JOHN P. PHILLIPS, CHARLES BROOKER. Chicago, Jan. 31, 1859. ja31-d1w

200 BOXES CASTILE SOAP.
5 Cases Manilla Indigo.
25 Bags Green Java Coffee.
25 TONS SODA ASH,
For sale by BROOKER, PHILLIPS & CO.
No. 89 South Water street.

15 CASES CALABRIA LICONICE,
20 Cases Oil Peppermint,
For sale by BROOKER, PHILLIPS & CO.
No. 89 South Water street.

THE NEW DENTAL ESTABLISHMENT.
DRS. AIKIN & WALLACE,
DENTAL SURGEONS,
Office, No. 8 Methodist Church Block, corner of Clark and Randolph streets.
CHICAGO, ILL.
J. C. AIKEN. AUSTIN WALLACE.
WM. A. BUTTERS. M. D. BOOKER.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND APPRAISERS,
76 DEARBORN STREET,
(Near the Post Office) Chicago, Illinois.
☞ Cash advances on all kinds of Merchandise. jal 29-d3t

Dearborn Seminary.
THE NEXT TERM OF THIS INSTITUTION for Young Ladies will begin on Monday, the 14th inst.
Circulars can be obtained by addressing the Principal, or Miss Lucy A. Sawyer, as last January. jal 29-d3t
C. GROVER, Principal.

$14,000.
AN ESTABLISHED BUSINESS, STOCK of Goods and House and Lot in this city for sale. For particulars address, with stamp, the undersigned, Fox Lake, Dodge county, Wisconsin.
Fox Lake, Jan. 25, 1859. jal 26-d1w

1859. 1859.
Illinois River Packet Company.
Incorporated 1859—Capital Stock, $200,000.
D. J. HANCOCK, Pres't. WM. F. HANCOCK, Sec'y.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING GIVEN for Freight to St. Louis and all points on the Illinois River either by Rail or Steamboat. Office at Rock Island Railroad Depot, foot of Lasalle street, Chicago. jal 31-d1m
T. W. ALEXANDER & CO., Agents.

Valentines.
NORRIS & HYDE,
NO. 100 DEARBORN STREET....NO. 100
Have the largest and best selected assortment of
VALENTINES
TO BE FOUND WEST OF NEW YORK,
Which they offer to Dealers at the LOWEST PRICES.
NORRIS & HYDE,
jal 31-d1w 107 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

SECOND ANNUAL STATEMENT OF the affairs of the Western Valley Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Chicago, made up to the 1st January, 1859, under provisions of requirements of the Statutes.
Amount of the Capital Stock paid up and secured.....$250,000
Cash on hand, consisting of cash in banks, viz:
Cash in banks of Agencies.....$ 39,490 54
Cash in banks of Chicago.....$ 108,000 00
Stock Notes and other securities.....$ 98,500 00
Fixtures.....$ 1,000 00
Bills payable.....$ 47,990 54
Losses awaiting further proofs.....$ 4,500
Losses adjusted and unpaid.....$ 1,000
Dividends unpaid.....$ 1,000
J. S. ROOT, Secretary. C. V. TERRY, President.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK ss.—Circuit Court of Cook County, March Term, 1858.
James Wilson and Nathaniel Rathgeb vs. Robert Cassidy et al.—In Chancery.
Affidavit of the non-residence of Robert Cassidyone of the defendants named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Circuit Court of Cook County, notice is hereby given to the said Robert Cassidy, that the complainants filed their bill of complaint in said Court on the Chancery side thereof, on the 31st day of January, 1858, and that on a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against the said defendant, returnable on the first Monday of March next, 1858, as by law required, the said defendant did not appear, but the said complainants have obtained an order of said Court to have their said bill taken as confessed as against the said defendant, unless he appear and plead to the said bill on the first day of the next March term of said Court, which will be held at the City Hall, in the City of Chicago, in said County, on the first Monday of March next, and that unless he appear and plead to said bill on said first day of said March term, the same will be taken as confessed, and the matters and things therein charged and stated will be decreed accordingly. And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be published in the Chicago Daily Press and Tribune, a newspaper printed and published in said City of Chicago, for six successive weeks. A true copy. Attest: JOHN BROWN, Clerk.
Arthur W. Winslow, Complainants' Solicitor. jal 31-d6w

Brydon Valentine Company.
EDW. P. PRUCKOT,
40.....Clark Street.....40.
Is our only Agent for the West and South.
Country Merchants and Pedlars supplied at New York Jobber's prices. with

Yankee Notions and Fancy Goods.
Valentines! Valentines!!
AN ASSORTMENT GREATLY EXCELLING any that has hitherto been seen in Chicago, is now ready at the store of
McNALLY & CO.,
91 Dearborn Street.
TO EXCHANGE FOR FARMING LANDS, Merchandise, or City Property, well improved Real Estate in Chicago.
TO EXCHANGE.—WE HAVE SEVERAL Improved Farms in Illinois, for Chicago property.
MONEY LOANED ON CITY REAL ESTATE.
BILL & SWASEY,
GENERAL AUCTIONEERS
and
Commission Merchants,
54.....DEARBORN STREET.....54
Have removed from 23 to
82 . . . Lake Street, . . . 82
RETURNED.—DR. HUSBELL IS HAPPY to inform his customers and patrons that he has returned to the city, and has his office at No. 107 Randolph street, between Clark and Dearborn streets. jal 31-d1w
DOCKING PROPERTY TO LET
Gilbert & Sampson, Auctioneers,
82 . . . Lake Street, . . . 82

LUNAR OIL
IS THE
CHEAPEST
AND
Most Brilliant Light
Yet Discovered.
Is a Hard Lamp. ONE GALLON burning three days and nights, with a FRANK MORTON, pronounced by a Scientific Man to be a Standard Lamp. When the Lamp is properly trimmed there is
No Smoke or Smell.
OIL $1 PER GALLON.
jal 1859 3m

Wanted.
WANTED TO PURCHASE 20 TO 30 Three Seed hog to put for Pork, will please leave word at this Office. jal 31-d1w

WANTED TO PURCHASE OR RENT a First Class Residence on the North Side, in this city. Inquire at the store of Price and Smith, corner Lake and Dearborn streets. jal 29 d3t

WANTED, FIVE MORE MEN, WAGgoners, Carpenters and Laborers, to go to Pike's Peak in the spring. For particulars address A. G. RICHMOND, M. D., Chicago, Illinois, (inclosing

PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 1, 1859.

The Apportionment Bill.

We re publish Senator Gondy's Apportionment bill with corrections which we find in the official report of the *State Journal*. The copy which appeared in our yesterday's issue was taken from the Chicago *Times* and contained the radical errors of making the whole number of Representatives seventy five instead of eighty—giving the Districts of La salle, Winnebago and Boone, and Adams one representative each, instead of two, and omitting several counties altogether. The whole number of Senators is twenty-five, and of Representatives, eighty.

While these corrections remove some of the grossest features of unfairness and illegality in the proposed gerrymander, the scheme remains as a whole, more unjust to the majority of the voters as shown in the State elections of 1856 and 1858, than the apportionment which we are now suffering under—fitted to a population existing ten years ago. Every one familiar with the geography of the State will comprehend this by glancing at the thirty-third Representative District, where Champaign county is linked in a monstrous oblong with Effingham county—the district extending from north to south through nearly two degrees of latitude! By this arrangement it is hoped to effectually crush the Republican majorities in Champaign, De Witt and Piatt counties, which are represented under the present law by a Republican member. A similar fraud is perpetrated on the counties of Coles and Edgar, and a like swindle is sought to be imposed on St. Clair, Cook county is butchered by dividing the town of West Chicago into West Chicago and

a novelty not laid down in any of our maps, "South-West Chicago" is believed to contain Hibernians enough to overslaugh the Republican majority in the south half of the county. To consummate this fraud it becomes necessary to enact a special law creating the town of "South-West Chicago," which is being done as rapidly as may be.

We do not apprehend anything more direful from the introduction of this bill at this eleventh hour of the session, than a relapse to the former *status quo*. A new census will be taken next year, which the constitution makes the basis for still another apportionment. The returns will probably be ready at the next meeting of the Legislature in 1861, or if not, a special session will be necessary, to re-district the State for Representatives in Congress, and both jobs can be done at the same time. There is no sufficient reason why the people should be shuffled out of their accustomed places for a single election. The population of the State has undergone great changes since 1855—the census of that year being the basis of the present bill. The Democracy cannot gain more than two or three members even by this shameless carving. So small an accession is not worth the battle they will have to make to secure the enactment of Mr. Gondy's bill. They will be no more able to defy the people and trample down constitutional privileges then, than they are now.

We subjoin the sections of the Constitution having reference to Apportionments for members of the Legislature:

ARTICLE III, *Sec.* 8—In the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, and every tenth year thereafter, an enumeration of all the inhabitants of the State shall be made in such manner as shall be directed by law; and in the year eighteen hundred and fifty, and every tenth year thereafter, the General Assembly shall by enumeration of the inhabitants, and the number of Senators and Representatives shall, at the first regular session holden after the returns herein provided for are made, be apportioned among the several counties or districts to be established by law, according to the number of white inhabitants.

9. Representative districts shall be composed of contiguous territory bounded by county lines, and only one Senator allowed to each senatorial, and not more than three representatives to each representative district; *Provided*, that cities and towns containing the requisite population may be erected into separate districts.

10. In forming senatorial and representative districts, counties containing a population of more than one-and-one-half times the ratio shall form separate districts, and the excess shall be given to the nearest county or counties not having a Senator or Representative, as the case may be, which has the largest white population.

The Debate on the Slave-Trade.

Our readers will remember a telegraphic synopsis of a debate on the African Slave Trade in the House of Representatives last Wednesday. The *Congressional Globe* of the 27th brings us the debate in full, embracing two columns of unusually spirited discussion, in which the slave traders exhibited a numerical strength entitled to grave consideration. The subject came before the House in Committee of the Whole, in an amendment to the Consular and Diplomatic bill offered by Mr. Singleton of Mississippi, in the following words:

"*And provided further*, That no part of said appropriation shall be used for the first term of or execution of any Africans heretofore returned, or hereafter to be returned, to their native country, under the provisions of the act of 3d March 1819, after the same are delivered into the hands of the agent or agents appointed to receive them from the United States."

The section in the act of 1819 referred to is as follows:

"That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized to make such regulations and arrangements as he may deem expedient for the safe-keeping, support and *removal beyond the limits of the United States*, of all such negroes, mulattoes, or persons of color, as may be delivered and brought within their jurisdiction; and also for the appointment of a proper agent or agents, residing upon the coast of Africa, as such or agents, for receiving the negroes, mulattoes, or persons of color, delivered from on board vessels seized in the prosecution of the slave trade, by commanders of the United States armed vessels."

The first speech was made by Mr. Crawford, of Georgia, who opposed the appropriation vehemently, and declared that though the South had been formerly unanimous in condemning the slave trade, she was now becoming divided on it; and that "unless the war "upon slavery is stopped, fifteen years will "witness the slave trade open for the South, and "our then American possessions reaching to "Guatemala certainly, and farther south."

The next speaker was Mr. Stewart, of Maryland, who supported the appropriation and defended the President for his action in the Echo case.

Mr. Moore of Alabama, followed, wasting heavy Alabama thunder against the Colonization Society. He deemed that organization an "abortion," and he would not vote a dollar which could by any indirection get into its mouth or into its long-lean.

Mr. Millson of Virginia, (slave-breeding State) did not think the condemnation of the slave trade involved any reproach upon slavery; on the contrary it rather justified it and made it respectable. Mr. Millson held that the President was obliged either to liberate them here, (which could not for a moment be thought of) or hold them in slavery (for which no precedent could be found) or carry them back to Africa according to law, as he did.

Mr. Case, of Indiana, contended that it was wholly inconsistent to undertake the execution of negroes abroad, while we had so many laws making it criminal to do so at home.

"Moreover," continued Mr. C., "this education of free negroes and teaching them the "arts of civilization, seems to be at war with "that sentiment which we are told has come "down to us from revolutionary times, declaring that 'the negro has no rights that "the white man is bound to support;' or "which was more forcibly expressed by a distinguished Northern Senator, when he told "the citizens of Memphis that only as between crocodiles and negroes could the latter claim his preference! A sentiment "which, I thank God, was uttered by no "Southerner."

Mr. Keitt, of South Carolina, noted for his assaults on the American Eagle, gave way to the utmost enmity against that useful bird. Said Mr. Keitt;

"I want to avoid the here when the question will be presented to the people, and the policy of certain political principles submitted to the people for their action. I want to avoid the issue of Africa, as much as any gentleman here on the one side and the other. I would not, and could not if I would, take this issue. I am the owner (many, I assume here among my friends) of certain property, which I would not hesitate to carry into Africa, if I could do so consistently with my honor; I would demand for her (referring the slave trade phrase); I would to-day, my slave squadron from the coast of Africa; and I would leave slavery uninterfered against, wherever the power of the country stretches."

Mr. Seward, of Georgia, came next with the following amendment, which he fought for with great animosity, but which was finally stifled:

Provided further, That all laws heretofore passed, prohibiting the slave trade, be, and the same are hereby repealed. And that the inquiry not be consummated without a struggle which will imperil the success of every other measure before the Legislature, perhaps without breaking up the session in a general row. The game is not worth the candle, say the rural Democracy who have their own locations to look out for, and who do not care to hazard their reputations at home, and destroy their usefulness here, for the doubtful chance of making Bridgeport and Holstein component parts of Chicago. More than this, the Chicago outsiders have quarrelled among themselves. These feuds are prudently veiled from the knowledge of the public; but enough is known of their dissensions to make it certain that they cannot hereafter agree. The cause of the rupture is prudently kept in the dark; but that they have had a blow-up in which strong language and fierce threats were freely used, there can be no doubt. Sherman and Company have left the field for home; Dyer is nursing his shin-bones; Sheahan, after a flying visit, is preparing to throw up his hand, and on Monday, when the bill comes back to the House, Nat. Allen, Col. E. D. Taylor and S. S. Hayes will be the only engineers left to put it through. The opinion is now expressed that it will be quietly laid on the table, where it will repose undisturbed. I shall bespeak a copy for the Historical Society.

Two Appointment bills have been drawn—one by the Democrats and the other by the Republicans, though the first-named only has been presented to the House. By it, the number of Representatives is increased to eighty, as is provided in the Constitution. Of these, Chicago has six members of the House, and two Senators. I send you a copy of the bill, as your readers outside of Cook County may be glad to see the new combinations which the Democracy have made for their benefit. By a compromise, the bill was brought in last evening, read twice, and referred. The Republican bill will take the same course, and the whole subject involved is made the special order for Wednesday next.

Great ingenuity has been displayed, and gross unfairness in the divisions which the Democracy have made for the preservation of their power. The counties of Coles, Edgar, Clark and Cumberland are made into one district, with three Representatives. The reason is obvious: Coles and Edgar are Republican, and if combined, or each made into a separate district, would send two Republican members. Add Clark and Cumberland to them, and the result is changed. The large Democratic vote in the latter will work the usual disenchantment there among former. So the XXXIII: Champaign, Piatt, Dewitt—all Republican—are coupled with Moultrie, Shelby and Effingham, and the six send three Representatives. So of Wabash, Edwards and White. Fearing that they may be carried for the Republican ticket, Wayne is hitched on as a Democratic make-weight, and the result will be *two* Democratic members. Look at St. Clair, one of the most populous counties in Illinois. She has two Representatives here now, both, thanks to German love of Freedom! Republicans. In this bill, she is hitched to Monroe and Washington—both largely Democratic. St. Clair is overslaughed—disfranchised. Randolph and Perry are shaky in their faith to the Democracy, and therefore they are tied to Jackson, to keep them steady, and the Representatives of the district will be Democratic to all time.

Sangamon County is made into a district with Christian. Under any fair arrangement, Sangamon should constitute a district of itself, and by the ratio adopted, would be entitled to two Representatives. Christian is entitled to one. But Sangamon is debateable ground; Christian is largely Democratic. The two are coupled, and either Democrats will profit thereby. The St. Clair Representative and Senatorial districts occupy the same area—three counties. It cannot be that the Constitution contemplated any divisions like these. It was probably the policy of the framers of that instrument to make double districts legal only when their erection could not be avoided. But the growth of the Republican party will set the calculations of the Democracy at defiance. Under any fair and honest senatorial and legislative, the next Legislature must inevitably fall into the hands of the Republican party.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Chicago.

Editors Press and Tribune:

It is a little singular that, while your paper, as well as others in the city, is eager to report to your readers everything of interest transpiring in our midst, whether judicial, political, or religious, all have seemed to overlook the operations of one of our most beneficent enterprises. I refer to the *Young Men's Christian Association*.

This organization, now about six months old, has been moving along quietly, attracting very little of popular attention—nevertheless, as I believe, doing a noble work, and wielding a salutary influence over many of the young men of our city. They have fitted up two large rooms very pleasantly and tastefully in Jones & Lloyd's Block, at No. 205 Randolph street, which are thrown open daily (Sundays excepted) to visitors, from the hour of 9 in the morning until 10 at night. In the large room are to be found, for the free use of those resorting there, all the leading newspapers, both political and religious, of the principal cities of the Union, all properly arranged on files convenient for the use of the reader. Also, lying upon their spacious tables, numerous secular and religious periodicals published in our own and foreign lands; and besides these, there has been already selected the volumes of a well selected religious library, numbering about 300 volumes. To that, on the 1st instant, was presented by the fair room, to the young men of our city, who have their evenings to themselves, and who may be more or less in danger. Here shall be the instrument not inferior to those found in other cities like this: pleasant rooms, well lighted and warmed, a large and well selected library, all gratuitous in matter, all free of expense to the visitor. One or more of the members of the Association are in constant attendance to welcome visitors, whether our own citizens or strangers to the rooms, and impart to them such information concerning the Association and the various objects of religious interests of our city, as may be within the knowledge of the Association.

There are now about three hundred young men belonging to this organization, representing the various evangelical denominations of our city, of whom there are:

Presbyterian	100
Baptist	72
Methodist	91
Reformed Dutch	2
Reformed Lutheran	6

and others whose respective denominations have not yet been entered upon the Register. Besides these, there are five honorary members of the Association under the head of associate and life membership—good moral character, election by a majority of the Board, and the payment of a life fee of two dollars, constituting an associate member, and thirty dollars a life member. Many of our citizens have manifested an interest in the Association by contributing to its treasury, without otherwise connecting themselves with it—of whom an estimable citizen on South Water street has subscribed and paid in one hundred dollars.

The Union Prayer meeting, held every day (Sundays excepted) from twelve to one o'clock, noon, at the prayer meeting room of the Association, is under the auspices of this organization, and a prayer meeting for young men is also held at the same place every Sunday evening, conceded by all who attend to be one of the most interesting religious meetings now held in our city. Also, the Association have also organized prayer meetings in two of the Firemen and Engine houses; one held at No. 8, West Lake street, every Tuesday evening, and one at No. 6, corner of Wells and Kinzie streets, every Thursday evening. The public are cordially invited to these meetings.

The Association have had a course of Monday evening lectures, (which is still in progress) delivered semi-monthly, principally by the clergymen of our city, which, though thinly managerially attended, owing to the extremely inclement weather that has prevailed almost every Monday evening during the autumn and early winter, were of an exceedingly high order, both in style and subject matter. The gentlemen who have thus far kindly responded to the invitations of the Association in this behalf are Rev. Dr. Rice of the North Presbyterian, Rev. Dr. Howard of the First Baptist, Rev. Mr. Baume of the Methodist, Rev. Dr. Patterson of the Second Presbyterian, and Rev. J. M. Ferris of the Reformed Dutch.

On the 7th ensuing the Association intend having a *Socrable or Tea Party* at their rooms in which all the members, and such other young men members of our various churches and congregations as the Association shall invite, by and together with their lady friends, are expected to participate. The Committee of Arrangements are planning this affair upon a most delightful scale; and it promises to be one of the most agreeable occasions of the season. The principal object of it is for the mutual introduction and acquaintance of the members and friends of the Association.

In the spring the Association contemplate taking rooms in the new methodist church block, corner of Washington and Clark streets, when they expect to start with renewed energy in their various fields of Christian labor and usefulness.

But I must not extend this communication any further, hoping the few hints above thrown out may excite an interest in this enterprise not heretofore felt on the part of the Christian public, as well as your own corps editorial.

I am very truly yours,

A MEMBER.

☞ A late Penitentiary convict named George Bell, was arrested at Columbus, Ohio, on Saturday last, and taken to Coshocton, as one of the robbers of the County Treasury.

OUR SPRINGFIELD CORRESPONDENCE.

The Locomotive Charter—Democrats sick of the Swindle—Legislative Apportionment—Various Partisan Unfairness.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 28, 1859.

All sides agree that the New Charter is a dead cock in the pit. The decided action of the Republican members of the House has had its salutary effect. It is seen that the iniquity cannot be consummated without a struggle which will imperil the success of every other measure before the Legislature, perhaps without breaking up the session in a general row. The game is not worth the candle, say the rural Democracy who have their own locations to look out for, and who do not care to hazard their reputations at home, and destroy their usefulness here, for the doubtful chance of making Bridgeport and Holstein component parts of Chicago. More than this, the Chicago outsiders have quarrelled among themselves. These feuds are prudently veiled from the knowledge of the public; but enough is known of their dissensions to make it certain that they cannot hereafter agree. The cause of the rupture is prudently kept in the dark; but that they have had a blow-up in which strong language and fierce threats were freely used, there can be no doubt. Sherman and Company have left the field for home; Dyer is nursing his shin-bones; Sheahan, after a flying visit, is preparing to throw up his hand, and on Monday, when the bill comes back to the House, Nat. Allen, Col. E. D. Taylor and S. S. Hayes will be the only engineers left to put it through. The opinion is now expressed that it will be quietly laid on the table, where it will repose undisturbed. I shall bespeak a copy for the Historical Society.

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A New State Apportionment—Bill.

SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.

1. Lake, McHenry, and Boone.
2. South Chicago, Northwest Chicago (?) Bloch, Lemont, Worth, Lyons, Palos, Orland, Lake, Bremen, Thornton and Bloom, in Cook County.
3. The towns of West Chicago, North Chicago, Leyden, Jefferson, Niles, Maine, Elk Grove, Schaumberg, Hanover, Northfield, Wheeling, Palatine, Barrington, Proviso, Cicero, New Trier, Lake View and Evanston, in Cook county.
4. Kendall, Kane, DeKalb and Lee.
5. Winnebago, Ogle and Whiteside.
6. Carroll, Stephenson and Jo Daviess.
7. Rock Island, Henry, Bureau and Putnam.
8. La Salle, Livingston, Grundy and Marshall.
9. De Page, Will, Kankakee and Iroquois, and in case a new county shall be created out of the territory of any of said counties, or Vermillion county, said new county to be included in said ninth district.
10. McLean, Woodford and Peoria.
11. Stark, Knox, Warren and Mercer.
13. Henderson, Hancock, McDonough and Schuyler.
13. Fulton, Tazewell and Mason.
14. Adams, Brown and Cass.
15. Pike, Scott and Morgan.
16. Sangamon, Menard Logan, and Christian.
17. DeWitt, Moultrie, Macon, Shelby, Piatt, Effingham and Clay.
18. Vermillion, Champaign, Coles and Edgar, and any new county created out of any of said counties.
19. Clark, Cumberland, Jasper, Crawford, Lawrence and Richland.
20. Montgomery, Macoupin, Greene, Jersey and Calhoun.
21. Madison, Clinton, Bond and Fayette.
22. St. Clair, Washington and Monroe.
23. Marion, Jefferson, Franklin, Perry, Randolph and Jackson.
24. Wayne, Edwards, White, Wabash, Hamilton, Saline and Gallatin.
25. Williamson, Hardin, Pope, Johnson, Union, Massac, Pulaski and Alexander.

REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS.

1. Lake, *one representative.*
2. McHenry, *one.*
3. Winnebago and Boone *two.*
4. Stephenson *one.*
5. Jo Daviess *one.*
6. Carroll, Whiteside and Lee, *two.*
7. Ogle, *one.*
8. De Kalb, Kane and Kendall, *three.*
9. De Page *one.*
10. North Chicago, West Chicago, Elk Grove, Leyden, Palatine, Schaumberg, Jefferson, Northfield, Hanover, Maine, Lake View, Evanston, Proviso, Cicero, Wheeling, New Trier, Niles, and Barrington, in Cook County, *three.*
11. South Chicago, Southwest Chicago, (?) Lyons, Lake, Lemont, Palos, Worth, Orland, Bremen, Thornton and Bloom, in Cook County, *three.*
12. Will and Grundy, *two.*
13. Kankakee, Iroquois, and any new county created out of them, or of Vermillion County, *one.*
14. La Salle, *two.*
15. Putnam and Marshall, *one.*
16. Livingston and Woodford, *one.*
17. Bureau, *one.*
18. Henry and Mercer, *one.*
19. Rock Island, *one.*
20. Henderson and Warren, *one.*
21. Stark and Knox, *two.*
22. Peoria, *two.*
23. Hancock and McDonough, *two.*
24. Fulton, *two.*
25. Schuyler, *one.*
26. Brown, *two.*
27. Pike and Brown, *two.*
28. Tazewell, *one.*
29. Mason, Cass, Menard, and Logan, *two.*
30. McLean, *one.*
31. Vermillion, *one.*
32. Champaign, Piatt, DeWitt, Macon, Moultrie, Shelby and Effingham, *three.*
33. Coles, Edgar, Clark, Cumberland, and any new county that may be formed from the same, *three.*
34. Christian and Sangamon, *two.*
35. Morgan, *one.*
36. Scott, Green, Jersey and Calhoun, *two.*
37. Macoupin, *one.*
38. Madison, *two.*
39. Bond and Montgomery, *one.*
40. Fayette, Clay, Marion and Clinton, *two.*
41. Jasper and Richland, *one.*
42. Crawford and Lawrence, *one.*
43. Wabash, Edwards, Wayne, and White, *two.*
44. Jefferson and Hamilton, *one.*
45. Monroe, St. Clair and Washington, *three.*
46. Randolph, Perry and Jackson; *two.*
47. Franklin and Williamson, *one.*
48. Saline, Gallatin and Hardin, *one.*
49. Pope, Johnson and Massac, *one.*
50. Union, Pulaski and Alexander, *one.*

Twenty-five Senators.
Eighty Representatives.

Important Railroad Convention——A New Tariff Scheme, &c.

[Special Dispatch to the New York Times.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.

The Railroad Convention will meet for great lines from the seaboard to the West, now in session here, does not get along very smoothly. The chief points in dispute are the advantages to Baltimore afforded by the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad's course of redeeming for that place, and the violation of the St. Nicholas Hotel agreement by the New York delegates. The Ohio road is charged with a violation of the eleventh article, by allowing drawbacks on freight through Philadelphia. The Pennsylvania road and the Central is charged with a violation of article fifth, in securing freight by allowing the drayage charges to and from the Hudson River Railroad depot in New York city.

Mr. Garrett, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, moves a resolution that these articles be rigidly adhered to, and declared as an effective, that his road will withdraw.

The discussion on this became so animated and personal that the meeting to-day was broken up, and adjourned until to-night. They are now in session again.

Cornelius the Central are backed by Dean Richmond, Superintendent Hibbard, and several of the ablest Directors.

None of the knowing ones declare that while the New York route seems disposed to maintain the agreement now, they will abandon it when their lake connections open in the spring.

Col. Forney on the Next Presidency.

[From the Philadelphia Press, Jan. 26.]

There are two classes of politicians, of more pacience, who are constantly disturbed by the constantly distressing themselves about "the next Presidency." This same thing of "the next Presidency" inflames many weak ambitions and addles more diluted brains than the thirst for gold itself. The present phase of the disease (for such it deserves to be called) is the anxiety of certain newspaper prophets as to who will be the next President. They are as nervous as if each one had, in his own hands, the disposition and the solution of the great question over which the world broods. They are extremely curious, for instance, to know what course the Democrats will take who agree with us on the tariff. If we know Democrats, we think we can say that they are the followers of no especial candidate.

Looking over the political field, it is surprising to see how many leaders or brigade fighting under the little flag of some little leader; and it will be a no less interesting sight to see them contentedly file away when the grand army of the young men of our city, who have their evenings to themselves, and who may be more or less in danger, shall be the instrument not inferior to those found in other cities like this: pleasant rooms, well lighted and warmed, a large and well selected library, all gratuitous in matter, all free of expense to the visitor. One or more of the members of the Association are in constant attendance to welcome visitors, whether our own citizens or strangers to the rooms, and impart to them such information concerning the Association and the various objects of religious interests of our city, as may be within the knowledge of the Association.

There are now about three hundred young men belonging to this organization, representing the various evangelical denominations of our city, of whom there are:

Presbyterian	100
Baptist	72
Methodist	91
Reformed Dutch	2
Reformed Lutheran	6

and others whose respective denominations have not yet been entered upon the Register. Besides these, there are five honorary members of the Association under the head of associate and life membership—good moral character, election by a majority of the Board, and the payment of a life fee of two dollars, constituting an associate member, and thirty dollars a life member. Many of our citizens have manifested an interest in the Association by contributing to its treasury, without otherwise connecting themselves with it—of whom an estimable citizen on South Water street has subscribed and paid in one hundred dollars.

The Union Prayer meeting, held every day (Sundays excepted) from twelve to one o'clock, noon, at the prayer meeting room of the Association, is under the auspices of this organization, and a prayer meeting for young men is also held at the same place every Sunday evening, conceded by all who attend to be one of the most interesting religious meetings now held in our city. Also, the Association have also organized prayer meetings in two of the Firemen and Engine houses; one held at No. 8, West Lake street, every Tuesday evening, and one at No. 6, corner of Wells and Kinzie streets, every Thursday evening. The public are cordially invited to these meetings.

The Association have had a course of Monday evening lectures, (which is still in progress) delivered semi-monthly, principally by the clergymen of our city, which, though thinly managerially attended, owing to the extremely inclement weather that has prevailed almost every Monday evening during the autumn and early winter, were of an exceedingly high order, both in style and subject matter. The gentlemen who have thus far kindly responded to the invitations of the Association in this behalf are Rev. Dr. Rice of the North Presbyterian, Rev. Dr. Howard of the First Baptist, Rev. Mr. Baume of the Methodist, Rev. Dr. Patterson of the Second Presbyterian, and Rev. J. M. Ferris of the Reformed Dutch.

On the 7th ensuing the Association intend having a *Socrable or Tea Party* at their rooms in which all the members, and such other young men members of our various churches and congregations as the Association shall invite, by and together with their lady friends, are expected to participate. The Committee of Arrangements are planning this affair upon a most delightful scale; and it promises to be one of the most agreeable occasions of the season. The principal object of it is for the mutual introduction and acquaintance of the members and friends of the Association.

In the spring the Association contemplate taking rooms in the new methodist church block, corner of Washington and Clark streets, when they expect to start with renewed energy in their various fields of Christian labor and usefulness.

But I must not extend this communication any further, hoping the few hints above thrown out may excite an interest in this enterprise not heretofore felt on the part of the Christian public, as well as your own corps editorial.

I am very truly yours,

A MEMBER.

☞ A late Penitentiary convict named George Bell, was arrested at Columbus, Ohio, on Saturday last, and taken to Coshocton, as one of the robbers of the County Treasury.

The Cold Terms of 1810 and 1857.

Mr. E. Merlam of Brooklyn Hights, gives the following information in answer to a correspondent from Claremont, N. H., respecting the "Cold Friday" of January, 1810, as compared with the same cold weather in 1857. Mr. Merlam says:

In the last half of the month of January, 1810, I was at a place called Medway, on the Green Mountains, Vermont. The cold Friday was the 19th of January of that year. On the 18th, the weather was not unusually cold, but during the night a violent wind came from the north-west, accompanied by intense cold, and the temperature fell to 37 deg. below zero. The forest trees split and cracked throughout the night of the 18th and 19th, with detonations like the continued discharge of volleys of musketry. So great was the noise, that our party could not sleep. About midnight a tremendious explosion was heard and felt, which we subsequently found to have been the cracking of the thick ice of a large pond—the opening was six inches wide and half a mile long. The snow in the mountains was very deep at the time.

In the City of New York rain fell most of the days of Tuesday, the 18th, and Wednesday, the 17th of January, 1810.

In the morning of the 18th, wind was S. W.; at 2 P. M. S., and then came round to the N. W. and blew a gale in the night of 18-19, and at sunrise of the 19th, the temperature fell to zero, and did not rise above 6 deg. during the day. Saturday morning, at 6 o'clock, the temperature 5 deg. above zero. Sunday A. M., same hour, only 2 deg. above, and Monday morning 5 deg. above at 6 A. M. The temperature did not rise above the freezing point till the 24th, when it was 34 deg. above zero.

The cold in January, 1857, was intense, and of long continuance. Between the hours of 4 and 5 P. M., of December 30, 1856, the temperature at any place of observation on Brooklyn Hights fell below the freezing point, and continued below that line until the 27th of January, 1857, when it rose above that line and to 32 deg. accompanied by rain. On the 23d of January the temperature here fell to 5 deg. below zero.

At Franconia, N. H., on the 24th it fell to 49 deg. below zero; at Bath and Lisbon, N. H., to 52 deg. below zero; at Montpelier, Vt., to 50 deg. below zero—lowest line marked on the scale of the spirit thermometers—and at a town in New Hampshire, near the Connecticut River, above St. Johnsbury, the temperature fell to 60 deg. below zero.

The mercury in the tubes were congealed in almost all the places among the mountains bordering the Connecticut River Valley—freezing at 39 deg to 40 deg. below zero.

Lynching——A Negro Burned Alive—Horrible Affair.

The following account of the burning of a negro at the stake by a mob, for the murder of his master, is given by a correspondent of the Maysville *Eagle*. It took place at Troy, Kentucky:

On New Years' day the annual negro sales took place at Troy, the county seat, and there was quite a collection of people there; everything went on smoothly until about 5 o'clock in the evening, when Mr. James Calhoun, a brother-in-law of the deceased, mounted upon an old goods box before a store door, and addressed the people for about fifteen minutes. He said if the mass of the people felt as he did, and would do their duty, which he believed they would, that they would take the black murderer out of jail and bore him at the stake, in the presence of all the negroes that were there, to set an example for them, and show them what will be the result of all diabolical deeds there-after. Whereupon the crowd shouted, saying, "All that feel as I do will follow me." He then leaped from the stand, and there was a general shout given, and he led the way to the jail, and nine-tenths of the multitude followed. On arriving at the jail they found the sheriff and jailor, who did all they could to suppress the mob and others whose respective denominations have not yet been entered upon the Register. Besides these, there are five honorary members of the Association under the head of associate and life membership—good moral character, election by a majority of the Board, and the payment of a life fee of two dollars, constituting an associate member, and thirty dollars a life member. Many of our citizens have manifested an interest in the Association by contributing to its treasury, without otherwise connecting themselves with it—of whom an estimable citizen on South Water street has subscribed and paid in one hundred dollars.

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Old Bennett, Young Bennett and "Mary Ann."

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* furnishes the following bit of Court gossip:

Mr. James Gordon Bennett is to be with us in a day or two. The exquisite Chevalier Wikoff is with us now, negotiating the terms upon which Mr. Bennett will agree to receive the ancient Chevalier, who will be a great rush to meet Mr. Bennett. All who desire to get into society must call on Bennett. The old families will struggle for the honor of his acquaintance, and we suspect that no one can survive who is omitted. General Cass called in his carriage to see young Bennett on his last visit to the city, by command of the President. It is now arranged by the Chevalier that when old Bennett reaches here the whole Cabinet is to visit him. J. R. Henry is to announce them, Appleton is to utter the embassy, and Colonel Johnson, of the *Union*, is to sing "Mary Ann," from the Bonner version.

The World Does Move.

Ten years ago there was but one free soil member of the Senate; five years ago there were five, and now there are twenty-eight, while there are only seven Northern members "of democratic," of whom two at least are a slender consolation to the South. Considering these facts, we are not surprised that the democrats have for some time past turned to follow Mark Twain's advice to be "jolly;" or that they manifest such an eagerness to bring Cuba, Central America, or anything else into the Union, which may extend the area, and thereby increase the representation of that labor system on which all their politics are now made to hinge.—*Missouri Democrat.*

The Resolutions Offered in the Senate.

The resolutions offered in the Senate a few days ago by Mr. Martin, defining the doctrines of the Democratic party, indorsing Mr. Buchanan's Administration, and proposing terms of fellowship to the Douglasites, came up in their order, on yesterday. The Douglasites in that body were inclined to give them a wide berth and on motion of Mr. Kaydenhall a vigorous effort was made to have them referred to a special committee of three, but this failed, and, of course, they would sleep an eternal sleep. This was resisted by the Republican Senators, they insisting that there should be a clean and emphatic showing of hands on the subject, and deprecating the timidity and lack of backbone exhibited by the other side. A motion made by Mr. Judd, making the resolutions, and also those offered by Mr. Richmond, the special order for next Wednesday, finally prevailed by a vote of 14 ayes to 12 nays, several Douglasites, along with Mr. Martin, taking the responsibility of voting with the Republicans.—*State Journal, Jan. 25th.*

Mrs. James Gordon Bennett.

The N. Y. *Tribune*, of Thursday, had this delicate bit of information:

We hear from Washington that Mr. Buchanan, aided by Mrs. Harriet Wikoff, is making arrangements for a grand state dinner to Mrs. James Gordon Bennett, who was expected there yesterday or to-day. It is the object of the fair Cabinet object to be present, having conceived ungrounded prejudices against the President's guest; but their objections will be cleverly overcome by the accomplished courtier, by our correspondent, who seems to know a great variety of secrets, that though they will attend the dinner under compulsion, they will be mutually themselves by cutting Mrs. Bennett afterwards.

Who are the "Boys?"

If we should exercise our New England privilege of guessing, we should say that "The Boys" in Dr. Holmes' poem in the February number of the Atlantic Monthly, were the class of 1829 at Harvard College, which included the author of the poem. The "boy" called "Doctor" preaches in Bedford street, Boston. The "Judge" is the youngest member of the Supreme Bench in the Commonwealth; the "Speaker" is Mr. C., who occupied the chair in the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1856-7. The "Mayor" is from Worcester. The "Member of Congress" is from Greenfield, Mass. The "Rev." is the pastor of the "Church of the Disciples" in Boston. The "Mathematician" Professor P., of Harvard University. The "Squire" an ex Judge of the United States Supreme Court; and the "nine youngsters" a Regiment! Professor, whose national song is always sung on the Fourth of July. The "boy laughing" would blush to have his kind deeds published, but he lives in Central Massachusetts.—*Boston Transcript.*

Elopement and Suicide.

BELLOWS FALLS, Vt., Jan. 22.—A young man named Harrison Sanders, aroused last night with the wife of his brother, Daniel Sanders, from Springfield, Vt., came to this place and took a carriage at Bellows Falls Depot. The husband and the Sheriff pursued them, and the parties, finding themselves caught, took strychnine. The young Sanders died in twenty minutes. The woman is expected to recover.

Personal and Political.

—Senator Gwin designs, it is said, to make another effort to resuscitate the Pacific Railroad.

—Vice-President Breckinridge has gone home to Kentucky, in consequence of the ill health of himself and family.

—It is reported that the Democrats and straight Americans of the New Jersey legislature have agreed to unite upon Commodore Stockton for the U. S. Senate, with a prospect of electing him.

—Hon. Washington correspondent says that Mr. Buchanan has recently declared in the most positive manner that he will under no circumstances be a candidate for re-nomination, and also, very candidly, that he saw no prospect of a nomination if he desired it.

—Great preparations are making throughout Germany for the celebration of the centennial anniversary of the birthday of Schiller, the poet, on the 10th of November next.

—It is said that although Gen. Cass is able to attend to his department and other duties, he is subject to frequent attacks of unconsciousness which disable him for days; after this he goes about again apparently as well as usual.

—The bill changing the names of all the counties in Kansas which are called after border ruffians, to those of some of the friends

Medicine, &c.

NEW PRESCRIPTION DRUG STORE.
93 CLARK STREET, Opp. COURT HOUSE.

BUCK & RAYNER,
APOTHECARIES and CHEMISTS,

Pay to announce that they have commenced business in the above location where they hope to merit a share of public support. A full stock of

DRUGS CHEMICALS,
FOREIGN AND AMERICAN PERFUMERY,
TOILET ARTICLES,

Wines and Liquors for medicinal purposes, &c., the best New York city—purity and genuineness guaranteed. In every instance the interest of customers will be consulted, and especially, their will minister to render every establishment of their business as in a safety and reliable a manner as many years experience as

Practical Apothecaries.

In this and other cities in Europe and America, has fitted them with advantages and qualifications of some importance and consideration.

Parsicians Prescriptions and Medicines will be prepared in our own personal superintendence at all hours, and on the shortest notice; and we will guarantee purest or lambs to be intrusted to our compounding.
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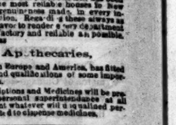
A PERFECTLY TRIUMPHANT
REMEDY
FOR ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM
MALARIA;
Particularly FEVER and AGUE.

Chills and Fever, and all diseases arising from the contamination of the blood are universally produced by the malarious exhalations from the Marshes and Swamps of the Mississippi and other Western Rivers, and in districts of country bordering on the Lakes, and other large bodies of water. Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, Intermittent Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Bilious Pleurisy, Bilious Pneumonia, Bilious Colic, Nausea, Sick Headache, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Nervousness, Low Spirits, Costiveness, Piles, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Erysipelas, Dropsy, Gout, Nervous Affections, Kidney Complaints, Female Irregularities, and all diseases arising from a bilious derangement of the system, or from Malaria, in its various forms, are speedily banished by the use of this great and unfailing remedy. Its ingredients are all vegetable, and perfectly harmless in all cases, and may be taken by the most delicate child or infant with perfect safety. No one can take it according to the directions, and remain long subject to any of the above complaints. Keep it always at hand, and when you feel the first symptoms of disease, or even suspect that you have been exposed to the infection of Malaria, take it according to the directions, and you will escape attack, or cure yourself speedily and permanently. Thousands have been saved from premature graves by this Bitters, and thousands more are now rejoicing in the health and vigor which it has restored to them. Let no one neglect a trial of this great remedy because he has suffered long and severely, and has become discouraged by the failure of many boasted remedies to relieve him. Time and perseverance in the use of this Bitters will cure you, if anything can. Don't give up to your diseases, but use the means which will restore you to health, and make life desirable. Remember that this Bitters is the only genuine and reliable remedy which has ever been offered to the public for the cure of Fever and Ague, and other diseases arising from Malaria, and that all others are worthless imitations, got up to take advantage of the reputation which this has obtained. Be sure that you get the genuine, and do not be induced to take anything else that may be recommended to you as "just as good," or "the same thing," by unprincipled dealers, who care more for their profits than for your health. Prepared and sold by

HOSTETTER & SMITH,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
And by Druggists and Dealers generally everywhere.
jal9-Dc7 19



WEIGH AND CONSIDER.—AN HONEST
QUAKER'S ADVICE TO CONSUMPTIVES.—
"Friends: Delay not
to purchase this
GREAT AND
VALUABLE REMEDY
FOR THE LUNGS, at
once, in every case, for
if the disease has
fastened upon you,
and the seeds of con-
sumption run out
it will be to late, and
there will be no hope
for a cure. Then need not despair,
for no remedy has ever been discovered
equal to ours. Reader, if you desire to save money and time, and get rid of your disease, trust to no other, but
these things which only palliate while they do not cure.
Sold by
ROBERTS, SMITH & CO.,
No. 78 Lake street.

MESSRS. S. K. MANN & CO.—*Gents*: Having used your Agne Balsam for the past three years to several persons in this vicinity, and closely observing its effects, I do not hesitate in saying we believe it the best remedy ever sold in Indiana, and will recommend it to all afflicted with Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Very truly yours,
RICHARDS & THOMAS.
GALENA, Ohio, April 1, 1858.

To the sufferers of chills, fever and ague, I cheerfully crush the following, having observed closely the effects of Dr. Mann's Agne Balsam in this vicinity for the past three years, I am well pleased with its remedial virtues in so far as regulates to malaria. I have frequently used it in my own family, and with entire satisfaction. From my knowledge of its composition, I recommend it as safe, prompt and efficacious.
S. E. HACKEDOM, D. M.
ELKTON, Ind., May 17, 1858.

MESSRS. S. K. MANN & CO.—*Gents*: Having sold your Agne Balsam for the past three years to scores of persons in this vicinity, and closely observing its effects, I do not hesitate in saying we believe it the best remedy ever sold in Indiana, and will recommend it to all afflicted with Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Very truly yours, PHILLIMAN & KEARNS, Druggists.
LOGANSPORT, Ind., Sept. 13, 1856.

DR. MANN:—Please send me one-half dozen more of your Agne Balsam immediately. It is in great demand, and may be truly styled the King of Fever and Ague.
LITTLE, Druggist and Druggist.
LACONIA, Michigan, June 19, 1858.

MESSRS. S. K. MANN & CO., Galion, Ohio.—*Gents*: I have to say that your Agne Balsam has proved completely prostrated by chills, fever and ague, and as I have been a long family who were dreadfully afflicted for their existence, I have tried in vain all the save remedies in my reach, and they are useless, but I found none to cure until I used your Agne Balsam. I have never had a chill or had a return since I took your bottle. And I have since used the third bottle. I have now been cured for 1 one months, and I am confident it is the only thing that will never fail.
Yours truly, G. P. WOOD.

S. K. MANN & CO., Proprietors, Galion, O.
O. J. WOOD & CO., St. Louis Mo., Sole Wholesale Agents for all the Western States and Territories, and sold by all good druggists.

DR. G. J. LEED'S
QUININE SUBSTITUTE,
Or, NERVE TONIC,
WILL CURE
FEVER AND AGUE,
ALSO, YELLOW CHAGRES AND
Panama Fevers can often be prevented by the use of this invaluable remedy. The recipe is from a very celebrated Physician after long and extensive experience in Hospitals and private practice in New York city, and has been used in the most terrible cases of malaria during the past six years with the most wonderful success. In the Western and Southern States, where Fever and Ague prevails it has accomplished much by curing the disease as well as preventing it by its use. Many persons already shattered by the use of Quinine, Morphine and Mercury or from too free use of Calomel, Blue Mass, &c., will find it a safe and reliable substitute. To all such we recommend and guarantee this Medicine as a perfect cure. To travellers in unhealthy localities it would use the words of the well known Captain John W. Masson, agent of a line of Packet Lines, a many years in the Southern and South American Coasting trade, "I would as soon think of going to sea without a rudder as without Dr. Guinine Substitute."
Prepared by D. H. HAZARD, Proprietor,
151 Maiden Lane, New York.
Sold by Druggists generally.
Wholesale Agents, 18 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.
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S. E. HACKEDOM, D. M.
ELKTON, Ind., May 17, 1858.

MESSRS. S. K. MANN & CO.—*Gents*: Having sold your Agne Balsam for the past three years to scores of persons in this vicinity, and closely observing its effects, I do not hesitate in saying we believe it the best remedy ever sold in Indiana, and will recommend it to all afflicted with Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Very truly yours, PHILLIMAN & KEARNS, Druggists.
LOGANSPORT, Ind., Sept. 13, 1856.

DR. MANN:—Please send me one-half dozen more of your Agne Balsam immediately. It is in great demand, and may be truly styled the King of Fever and Ague.
LITTLE, Druggist and Druggist.
LACONIA, Michigan, June 19, 1858.

MESSRS. S. K. MANN & CO., Galion, Ohio.—*Gents*: I have to say that your Agne Balsam has proved completely prostrated by chills, fever and ague, and as I have been a long family who were dreadfully afflicted for their existence, I have tried in vain all the save remedies in my reach, and they are useless, but I found none to cure until I used your Agne Balsam. I have never had a chill or had a return since I took your bottle. And I have since used the third bottle. I have now been cured for 1 one months, and I am confident it is the only thing that will never fail.
Yours truly, G. P. WOOD.

S. K. MANN & CO., Proprietors, Galion, O.
O. J. WOOD & CO., St. Louis Mo., Sole Wholesale Agents for all the Western States and Territories, and sold by all good druggists.

DR. G. J. LEED'S
QUININE SUBSTITUTE,
Or, NERVE TONIC,
WILL CURE
FEVER AND AGUE,
ALSO, YELLOW CHAGRES AND
Panama Fevers can often be prevented by the use of this invaluable remedy. The recipe is from a very celebrated Physician after long and extensive experience in Hospitals and private practice in New York city, and has been used in the most terrible cases of malaria during the past six years with the most wonderful success. In the Western and Southern States, where Fever and Ague prevails it has accomplished much by curing the disease as well as preventing it by its use. Many persons already shattered by the use of Quinine, Morphine and Mercury or from too free use of Calomel, Blue Mass, &c., will find it a safe and reliable substitute. To all such we recommend and guarantee this Medicine as a perfect cure. To travellers in unhealthy localities it would use the words of the well known Captain John W. Masson, agent of a line of Packet Lines, a many years in the Southern and South American Coasting trade, "I would as soon think of going to sea without a rudder as without Dr. Guinine Substitute."
Prepared by D. H. HAZARD, Proprietor,
151 Maiden Lane, New York.
Sold by Druggists generally.
Wholesale Agents, 18 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.
dc4-1y79 19 1859

Real Estate.

Improved Farm for Sale.

A WELL IMPROVED FARM OF ONE Hundred and Twelve acres, with an abundance of wood and living water, can be bought at a very low price. This farm is situated on the Mile and a half from Wheaton Road, and the same distance from Batavia on the Burlington Road, about thirty-five miles from Chicago. Inquire of
C. D. KINGSLEY,
jal 1dc6t 2m Batavia, Ill.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE FOR A CITY Residence, a
HOMESTEAD,
Consisting of a Brick Dwelling House, Outhouses, Barn, Stable and Garden, all in complete order, located within 2 miles of Chicago, and being convenient to one of the Lake Shore Depots. Also, a Lot on the line of the Lake Shore Road. Will exchange for city property.
WILLIAM V. STANFORTH,
jal6-1w* WILLIAM S. ELLIS.

Copartnerships, &c.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTnership heretofore existing between William Bills and Charles Smith, dealers in Fruit and Salt Meats, Poultry, Game, &c., also Commission Merchants, in this day dissolved. All accounts to be paid to Smith, and all claims presented to him.
WILLIAM BILLS,
CHARLES W. STANFORTH.
jal6-1w*

DISSOLUTION OF CO PARTNERSHIP.
The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, in the Boiler business, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. The notes of the late firm will be collected by the undersigned, and all demands against the said firm must be settled and paid to the said R. J. Smith, Chicago, Jan. 16, 1858. R. J. SMITH.
jal1-1m* R. J. SMITH.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERship heretofore existing between Wm. Kedney & Co., Kedney & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The interest of the firm is assumed by Geo. R. Kedney, who will settle all claims against the late firm.
GEO. R. KEDNEY,
WM. KEDNEY,
GEO. R. KEDNEY,
D. H. LOOMIS,
ALBERT MIX.
Chicago, January 30, 1859. 1859 1m c cl3

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.
The co partnership heretofore existing between the parties of Arthur Gilman, Milton H. Kedney, under the firm name of David J. Millard & Co., is this day by mutual consent dissolved. All persons having claims against the late firm of the firm will be settled and adjusted by David J. Millard, Jr.
DAVID J. MILLARD,
W. H. KETTRINGER.
Chicago, January 12 1859.
jal3-1m* DAVID J. MILLARD, Jr.

The business will be continued at the old stand by David J. Millard.
jal3 1m*

Educational.

Bryant & Stratton's Chain of National Mercantile Colleges.

Located at Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland and Detroit. Over 6,000 graduates in the entire Chain. Circulars of the Parent Institution, "Bryant, Stratton & Soule's Commercial College," and of the Chain, "Bryant & Stratton's National Mercantile Colleges," sent free by mail. Address, BRYANT, BELL & STRATTON, Proprietors, Chicago, Ill. Reference is permitted to any of the Faculty of the Chain. Chicago—Reference of 50 years furnished on application. Circulars of the Chain sent free by mail.
BRYANT, BELL & STRATTON.

BOYS HIGH SCHOOL.—THE NEXT Term will commence on Monday, February 7th. Terms, $30 per term. We will receive boys at any time, and pay for the time they attend. We refer to all the parents whose boys are now attending this school. All the studies pursued in the best schools in the country will be taught in this. Boys will be prepared for business or for college. Those who are desirous to have their boys attend this school will please call at the office, No. 114 Clark street, and the matter can be arranged to their satisfaction.
ISAAC COALE.
jal7-dc6-3m 114 Clark, over Adams st.

SALISBURY MANSION SCHOOL, LIN coln Square, Worcester, Mass., A Boarding School for Young Ladies. Rev. Samuel Salisbury, D. D., Principal. Rev. Wm. T. Eustis, A. M., Rev. Wm. T. Worcester, A. M., Rev. Samuel Lamson, A. M., Rev. John P. Chaplin, A. M., Instructors in Languages. Rev. John P. Chaplin, A. M., Instructor in Mathematics. Miss Mary Salisbury, Miss Sarah Salisbury, Miss Mary Lamson, Miss Sarah Lamson, Assistants

COMMERCIAL.

Commercial and Money Matters.

MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 31, 1859.

MONEY, EXCHANGE ETC.—The money market is becoming easier. Agents of Eastern capitalists are making time loans on first-class property at the legal rates, and as large have been the transactions for this past week that the Exchange market will be sensibly affected by them. Money, also, begins to be sent West for investment in produce, and business prospects generally look decidedly more cheerful.

Exchange is still vibrating between 1¼ and 1½—the Marine Bank, F. G. Adams, and perhaps a few others selling to customers at the lower figure, and the others at the higher. To outsiders it is uniform at 1½. From the better supply on the market to-day, the tendency is downward, and we should not be surprised, should there be no check given to it, to see the rates uniform at 1¼ before the close of the week. Local paper, as usual, 10 per cent. Eastern thirty-day bills, par to one-half per cent. discount. Gold, 1¼@1½, with scarcely any demand. Street rates nominal at 1@2 per cent. per month. Transactions limited.

COMMERCIAL.—The Breadstuffs markets to-day were generally quiet, and but little change in prices.

The Flour market is very bare of round lots of Spring Extras. Holders of small parcels, however, were rather easier, and sales were made at $4,75@5 for fair to choice, and superfine at $4,75. There was a good disposition to operate in Winter brands, but holders generally asked 12½@25c over the limits of buyers, and only a few lots changed hands at $5.

The Wheat market was a shade heavier to-day, though sellers were not at all anxious to press their stock upon the market. No. 1 Red opened at $1.35 in store, and at one time there was a prospect of it declining; but as soon as holders offered to take the above figure, they were generally taken up, and about 10,000 bushels more. There was not much inquiry for Spring Wheat, and sellers had to submit to a decline of 2@3c. Standard selling at 92c in store, and Rejected at 75c—with, however, very small sales.

The Corn market was quiet and steady at 62@ 62½c per 60 lbs, for Shelled on track. There was a better demand for Ear Corn to-day, and one small shipment on Saturday's figures was obtained. Oats in good demand and firmer. Barley in good request. Highwines quiet but firm.

The Provision market is very firm. Mess Pork sold on Saturday at $17, and to-day that price was freely offered without any sellers. There is also an upward tendency in Cut Meats—holders asking 8c for Shoulders and 8c for Hams loose. There is no Lard offering, and it cannot be purchased at 11c.

The market for Dressed Hogs to-day was firmer, and in order to secure choice lots, buyers paid as high as $6.62½@6.75. The receipts continue light.

We understand that Wheat is being imported into Canada from France. A correspondent informs us that French White Wheat can be purchased at Montreal for $1.40.

At Toledo, on the 29th, the receipts were very light, and the stock small. Holders refused $1.15 for Red Wheat, and $1.30 for White; Corn, 75c, bagged; Dressed Hogs, $4.50@5.50.

At Detroit the receipts last week were:

Flour, brls	2,546	Barley, bu	221
Wheat, bu	3,340	Hams, pcs	1,000
Corn, bu	3,500	Meat, do lbs	1,000
Oats, bu	972	Pork, brls	1,500
Rye, bu	———	———	———

Corn sold on Saturday at 73c; Oats, 50c; Superfine Winter Flour, $4.12½; Beans, in good demand for Lake Superior—sales at 90c. The *Free Press*, with regard to future prices, says:

Our own opinion, based upon information derived from men engaged in the trade, is, that the supply of good wheat now in the hands of producers is by no means large, but that there is still much which, if thrown on the market at the present remunerative prices, would produce a healthy action on the local spring and summer trade. Although every person must be his own judge as to what is best for his own interest, one can see no good reason for a further holding on. Prices have advanced within the past month about 30 per cent. The advance has, it is true, been steady and apparently healthy, but the maximum must soon be reached, if it has not already. Is there any good reason to anticipate any further advance? If not, the sooner holders realize on their present supply the better all concerned.

At St. Louis on the 28th, receipts were: 2,568 sks wheat; 1,930 bbls and 210 sks Flour; 1,478 sks Corn; 1,397 bbls Pork; 193 bbls Whisky. Corn sold at 90@91 1-2c; Oats, 73c for inferior; Mess Pork, $18.37 1-2; Clear, do, $1.37 1-2; Lard, 10¾c.

Chicago Daily Wholesale Market.

MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 31.

FREIGHTS—No change to freights.

FLOUR—Very few round lots offering. Market is quiet and steady to-day. Sales to-day were:—50 bbls "Extra" Spring Extra at $4.75; 75 bbls "Ex. River" do at $5; 40 bbls "Johnston Mills" do at $5; 100 bbls fair Wisconsin do at $5; 100 "Hillers" do at $5; 50 bbls "Union" Sun at $5.75; 300 bbls Spring Extras in lots at $5.

WHEAT—Warren—Market quiet. Sales to-day were: 2,000 bu No. 1 Red on private terms: 7,500 bu do in lots at 91 @ 91½c in store; 500 bu do at 91.3/4c in store; 1,000 do at 92c in store; 2,000 do at 92½c in store; 20 bags White at 91.40 on track. STATE.—Market declined 2c. Sales were:—1,200 bu Standard in lots at 92c in store; 200 bu No. 2 at 85c in store; 1,000 rejected at 75c; delivered in barge; 300 bu do at 76c in store; 1,500 bu "Stumptail" at 75c in barge.

CORN.—Quiet. Sales to-day were:—Three Cars Shelled, by bulk, at 62½c 9 do on track; two cars do at 62c on track; one car to back at 62½c; three cars Ear at 55c 9 70 bu on track.

OATS.—At 500 bu old Oats at 51c in store, with 4c rear; 500 bu do at 51c in store; 800 bu new Oats at 45c delivered.

RYE.—Is not to be had at the 9 55 bu in store.

BARLEY.—Choice in good demand. Sales to-day were:—150 bu choice in bags at 83c delivered; 100 bu common Better than No. 2 at 81c on track.

HIGHWINES.—Manufacturers firm at 24c. Outside information at 23@23½c.

ALCOHOL.—Firm at 34@35c.

PROVISIONS.—Very firm. 200 bbls Mess Pork sold Saturday evening at $17—which was freely offered to-day without sellers. Cut Meats very firm, and held above the limits of buyers.

LARD.—Firm at 10@10½c.

TALLOW.—Very scarce. Sales to-day were: 1000 lbs prime Country at 10c.

DRESSED HOGS—Advanced. Sales to-day were:

20 Head, averaging	230 to 240 lbs	6.30
27 " "	215 "	6.35
25 " at 6.5, 6.10 and 6.15,	Selling on 150 and 200 lbs.	

HIDES.—Firm. Green City 6@6½c; Green Country 7@8½c; Green Salted 8½@9½c; Dry Flint 14@16c. Sales 8561.50 Dr City, and 700@41 Inventory.

SEED.—Firm. Sales to-day were: 25 bus choice Timothy at 2c, 10 bu do at 61.50; 12 bu Clover (prime) at 64.25; 2 bu do at 64.25.

BEANS.—Firm, with a good demand. Sales to-day were: 100 bu good White at $1.25; 50 bu common at $1.15, Prime Beans held at $1.30@1.40.

CORN MEAL.—One ton bolted at 2½.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.—Common to good, 2½@2.35.

Dixon Mills, $3.50@6.50.

DRIED FRUIT.—50 bbls Dried Apples at 2½@ 3.

POULTRY.—Chickens $1.25@1.50 per dozen; Turkeys 4@5 3-4.

EGGS.—Fresh, 19@19c per dozen.

BUTTER.—Choice 14@15c; Common 12@14c.

POTATOES.—Good to extra choice Nashannocks, 65@ 70 per Common, 55@65.

Movement of Breadstuffs—Jan. 29,

RECEIVED BY RAILWAYS.

	Flour	Wht	Corn	Oats	Bar.	Ot.	Rye
	Brls.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.
By Lake	———	———	———	———	———	———	———
By C. U. R. R	3,205	7071	1,455	295	———	16	———
By R. I. R. R	1,000	———	———	———	———	19	———
By Illinois Cent. R. R	2,000	———	7,000	1,000	———	———	———
By Mich. Cent. R. R	1,000	———	1,000	1,000	———	500	50
By M. S. & N. I. R. R	1,000	———	———	———	70	———	250
Total	7,205	7071	9,455	2,295	70	515	300

New York Market.

[By TELEGRAPH.] NEW YORK, January 31, 1859.

FLOUR—There is a moderate business doing in Flour, but the market is unsettled and irregular. Sales 8,000 brls at 64.85@5 for superfine Western; 65.10@5 for do extra; 64.85@5 for superfine State; 65.10@5.20 for common to medium extra Western and 65.30@5.40 for fancy do; 65.45@5.60 for common to medium extra round hoop Ohio; 65.65@5.80 for fancy do; 65.85@6 for trade brands; 66@6.10 for superfine Southern; 65.10@5.40 for common extra do; 65.45@5.60 for fancy do; 65.65@6.10 for extra Genesee; 66@6.10 for superfine Canadian.

WHEAT—Wheat sold and unchanged. Sales of 1,600 bu at $1.40 for Milwaukee Club; 1,000 bu at $1.42 for Red Western; 1,000 bu at $1.43 for Amber Iowa; 1,000 bu at $1.45 for White Western; 1,000 bu at $1.46 for White Genesee; 1,000 bu at $1.47 for White Kentucky; 1,000 bu at $1.48 for White and Yellow Jersey, and 1,000 bu at $1.50 for Extra Genesee for Western and Canadian.

CORN—Sales of 800 bus at 70c, and held firmly at 70½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork without change. Sales of 300 brls at $17.50 for new mess, and 200 brls at $17.62½ for prime mess. Beef quiet. Sales of 100 brls prime for March at $10.50; 100 brls for May at $10.62½; 100 brls for repacked mess for March at $11.50@11.75. Prime Mess Beef nominal at $10@10.50. Prime Mess Pork steady at $15@15.50. Beef Hams quiet at $20@21. Cut Meats quiet at 8@8½c for Hams, Pickled Hams at 8½c for Shoulders and 8c for Middles. Lard quiet at 10½@11c for Kettle. Butter steady at 15@18c for Ohio, and 19@22c for State.

Cincinnati Market.

[By TELEGRAPH.] CINCINNATI, Jan 31.

Flour—Sales at $5.40@5.50 for superfine. Receipts small.

Wheat—Red and unchanged at 95.

Corn—Sales of 2,000 bus, new, boxed; 1,000 bbls Maysville at 60c; 1,000 bus ear at 55c; 1,000 bus shelled at 62c. Receipts 1,000 bus ear and 2,000 bus shelled. Corn is in good demand, and prices are firmer. Dealers are willing to pay more than the above rates, but holders are not willing to accept. Receipts of Corn by canal 1,000 bus.

Provisions—Mess pork steady at 16, but demand only moderate. Sales of 200 brls at 16.75@16.87½. Bacon in good demand and prices firmer. Sales of 200 hhds Shoulders at 7½c; 100 hhds Sides at 8½c; 100 hhds Clear at 9½c. Lard and hams unchanged. Receipts of Provisions by canal 1,000 pkgs.

Whisky—Sales of 200 brls at 24c. Receipts 200 brls.

Butter—Sales of 100 brls at 15c, and held firmly at 16c.

Cheese—Sales of 100 boxes at 9½c.

Seeds—Timothy—Sales of 100 bags at 62½c. Receipts 100 bags.

Groceries—Coffee—Sales of 100 bags Rio at 12½c. Sugar—Sales of 100 hhds at 6½@7c. Molasses—Sales of 100 brls prime for March at 35c. Rice—Sales of 100 tierces at 5½@6c. Receipts 100 tierces.

WHEAT—Warren—Market quiet. Sales to-day were: 2,000 bu No. 1 Red on private terms: 7,500 bu do at 91 @ 91½c in store; 500 bu do at 91.3/4c in store; 1,000 do at 92c in store; 2,000 do at 92½c in store; 20 bags White at 91.40 on track. STATE.—Market declined 2c. Sales were:—1,200 bu Standard in lots at 92c in store; 200 bu No. 2 at 85c in store; 1,000 rejected at 75c; delivered in barge; 300 bu do at 76c in store; 1,500 bu "Stumptail" at 75c in barge.

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By R. I. R. R	1,000	———	———	———	———	19	———
By Illinois Cent. R. R	2,000	———	7,000	1,000	———	———	———
By Mich. Cent. R. R	1,000	———	1,000	1,000	———	500	50
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Total	7,205	7071	9,455	2,295	70	515	300

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Important to Printers!

Large Assortment of Printing Materials for Sale.

THE CONSOLIDATION OF THE PRESS and the Tribune has given us a large, desirable assortment of Printing Material for sale. We have about two tons of Job Stock, and News Type, in fonts to suit customers. All the material is in good order; many of the fonts almost new. It is offered for sale to printers at 25 to 30 per cent under cost price.

Our catalogue embraces the follow ng articles, at the prices affixed:

4 Chases for short Stock, at 30 per cent. discount.
4 Chases for short Stock, at 30 per cent. discount.
1 Double Medium Hand Press, [Taylor used but once], at 50 per cent. discount.
100 lbs Diamond, little worn, ... $6 ... $
125 lbs Minion, nearly new, ... 6 ... "
125 lbs Brevier, little worn, ... 6 ... "
75 lbs Brevier, ... 6 ... "

We have also a great many fonts of fashionable Job Type for sale. A portion of which is described with what it cost, and for what it is offered for sale, viz:

Description of Type.	Weight	First Cost.	Sell for.
1 line Minion Title, ... No 3a,	65 lbs.	$7.15	$4.75
1 line Reid Title, ... " 3,	45 "	4.95	3.00
1 line Pica Antique, ... " 4,	45 "	4.95	3.00
1 line Pica, ... " 5,	45 "	4.95	3.00
1 line Small Pica Clarendon, ... " 6,	45 "	4.95	3.00
1 line Brevier Clarendon, ... " 7,	45 "	4.95	3.00
1 line Pica Condensed, ... " 8,	45 "	4.95	3.00
1 line Pica Condensed Shaded, ... " 9,	45 "	4.95	3.00
1 line Pica Antique, ... " 10,	45 "	4.95	3.00
1 line Brevier Antique, ... " 11,	45 "	4.95	3.00
1 line Nonpareil Shaded, ... " 12,	45 "	4.95	3.00
1 line Pica Shaded, ... " 13,	45 "	4.95	3.00
1 line English Shaded, ... " 14,	45 "	4.95	3.00
1 line Pica Ornamented, ... " 15,	45 "	4.95	3.00
1 line Pica Ornamented, ... " 16,	45 "	4.95	3.00
1 line Pica Shaded, ... " 17,	45 "	4.95	3.00
1 line Pica Ornamented, ... " 18,	45 "	4.95	3.00
1 line Pica Ornamented, ... " 19,	45 "	4.95	3.00
Double Pica Script, ... " 20,	45 "	4.95	3.00
1 line Double Pica Antique, ... " 21,	45 "	4.95	3.00
1 line Small Pica Script Type, ... " 22,	45 "	4.95	3.00
1 line Pica Antique, ... " 23,	45 "	4.95	3.00
1 line Nonpareil Title, ... " 24,	45 "	4.95	3.00
1 line Brevier Extended, ... " 25,	45 "	4.95	3.00
1 line Pica Ornamented, ... " 26,	45 "	4.95	3.00
1 line Small Pica Ornamented, ... " 27,	45 "	4.95	3.00
1 line Pica Antique, ... " 28,	45 "	4.95	3.00
1 line Parsons Ornamented, ... " 29,	45 "	4.95	3.00
1 line Pica Ornamented, ... " 30,	45 "	4.95	3.00
1 line Pica Ornamented, ... " 31,	45 "	4.95	3.00
1 line Pica Ornamented, ... " 32,	45 "	4.95	3.00
1 line Pica Ornamented, ... " 33,	45 "	4.95	3.00
1 line Pica Ornamented, ... " 34,	45 "	4.95	3.00
1 line Pica Ornamented, ... " 35,	45 "	4.95	3.00
1 line Pica Ornamented, ... " 36,	45 "	4.95	3.00
1 line Pica Ornamented, ... " 37,	45 "	4.95	3.00
1 line Pica Ornamented, ... " 38,	45 "	4.95	3.00
1 line Pica Ornamented, ... " 39,	45 "	4.95	3.00
1 line Pica Ornamented, ... " 40,	45 "	4.95	3.00
1 line Pica Ornamented, ... " 41,	45 "	4.95	3.00
1 line Pica Ornamented, ... " 42,	45 "	4.95	3.00
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1 line Pica Ornamented, ... " 86,	45 "	4.95	3.00
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1 line Pica Ornamented, ... " 88,	45 "	4.95	3.00
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1 line Pica Ornamented, ... " 90,	45 "	4.95	3.00
1 line Pica Ornamented, ... " 91,	45 "	4.95	3.00
1 line Pica Ornamented, ... " 92,	45 "	4.95	3.00
1 line Pica Ornamented, ... " 93,	45 "	4.95	3.00
1 line Pica Ornamented, ... " 94,	45 "	4.95	3.00
1 line Pica Ornamented, ... " 95,	45 "	4.95	3.00
1 line Pica Ornamented, ... " 96,	45 "	4.95	3.00
1 line Pica Ornamented, ... " 97,	45 "	4.95	3.00
1 line Pica Ornamented, ... " 98,	45 "	4.95	3.00
1 line Pica Ornamented, ... " 99,	45 "	4.95	3.00
1 line Pica Ornamented, ... " 100,	45 "	4.95	3.00

Wood Type Cheap.—We have a large variety of Wood Type, Rules, Furniture, and thirty or forty fonts of Assorted Job Letter.

PAPERS, CARD BOARDS, —AND— COLORED INKS,

Which we will dispose of at

15 TO 40 PER CENT. UNDER FIRST COST.

The assortment consists in part of the following varieties:

4 Reams	Green	Glazed Medium, for Covers.
2 "	Dark Blue	"
2 "	Light Blue	"
2 "	Yellow	"
2 "	White	"
2 "	Deep Red	"
2 "	Light Purple	"
2 "	Buff	"
2 "	Blue Thin Polio Post.	
2 "	Buff	"
2 "	White thin	"
2 "	Blue laid	"
100	Assorted Sizes and Colors of English, French and American Cameos.	
1 "	Blue French Letter.	
1 "	White French Letter.	
12 Reams	White Bank Note or Bond Paper.	14x17¾
1 "	Blue Paper.	
1 "	Blue Commercial French Letter.	
1 "	White " "	
1 "	Blue Flat Letter.	
1 "	Buff " "	
1 "	French Letter.	
1 "	White Bank Note.	
1 "	Buff Bond Bath Post.	
18 Reams	French Letter.	
1 "	White.	
1 "	Blue Cap.	
1 "	White Exchequer Cap.	
1 "	Colored Thin Note, French.	
1 "	Buff " "	
1 "	Thin Damask Wove Com'l Note.	
1 "	Blue Flat Letter, plain.	
1 "	Buff Wove Bath Post, plain.	
1 "	Blue French Commercial Note.	
1 "	Buff " " "	
1 "	Blue Flat Letter, plain.	
1 "	Buff Wove Bath Post.	14x17.
10 "	White French Commercial Note.	
10 "	White Thin Bank Post.	

(All of the above are plain papers except where noted.)

We have also about

20 Reams	Blue Ruled Foolscap.	
100 "	White " "	
100 "	White and Blue Plain Foolscap.	
10 "	" Ruled Letter.	
6 "	Blue Calendered Mediums, of 20, 24, 30, 32	
6 "	Blue Calendered Demys, of 20, 24, 30, 32	

colors.

200 Dozen Packs assorted Enameled Cards—plain and Fancy Colors, of the best quality of paper.

10,000 Sheets Card Board,—all qualities and colors.

A large assortment of Blank Books, including 1,000 lbs Colored Foster Ink, for sale cheap.

Call at OLARK STREET,

At the Office of the Press and Tribune.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION —OF THE— Hartford Fire Insurance Company

Made to the Auditor of the State of Illinois, JANUARY 1, 1859.

1 The name of the Company is the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, and is located at Hartford, Ct.
2 CAPITAL.
3 The amount of Capital Stock is $500,000 00
4 Class 1st amount of Assets up to 500,000 00

5 ASSETS.

6	Cash on hand	$42,455 22
7	Loans on Stocks and Securities as collateral, ...	
8	Interest due, ...	14,166 25
9	Balance due from Agents, ...	87,000 00
10	Bills receivable, secured by personal security, ...	10,974 66
11	Real Estate unincumbered, ...	50,000 00
	Par Value.	Market.
12	611 shares Hartford R'k Stock $61,100	$67,210
13	400 " Phoenix 40,000	40,000
14	500 " Connecticut River Bank's Co. Stock 50,000	50,000
15	200 " Farmers' & Mech's Bank'g Co. Stock 20,000	22,000
16	150 " Exchange 15,000	15,000
17	150 " City 12,400	14,250
18	600 " Co. of Hartford Co. 60,000	60,000
19	200 " Charter Oak 20,000	21,000
20	200 " Hartford 20,000	21,000
21	200 " Bank of Commerce 20,000	20,000
22	200 " Merch's & Manuf'rs 13,200	12,000
23	200 " Hartford 20,000	20,000
24	200 " American R'k's 20,000	21,250
25	200 " Bank of America 20,000	21,000
26	200 " Bank of Commerce 20,000	20,000
27	200 " Importers & Traders' Bk 20,000	21,000
28	200 " Manhattan Co. 16,000	16,000
29	200 " Bank of America 16,000	16,000
30	200 " Union 16,000	16,000
31	200 " Ocean 16,000	16,000
32	200 " Bank of North America 16,000	15,000
33	200 " Bank of Commerce 16,000	16,000
34	200 " Mechanics 16,000	16,000
35	200 " Leather 16,000	16,000
36	200 " Bank of Commerce 16,000	16,000
37	200 " Webster 16,000	16,000
38	200 " Newmarket 16,000	16,000
39	200 " Atlantic 16,000	16,000
40	200 " Bank of Missouri 16,000	16,000
41	200 " Hartford & N. H. R. R. 16,000	13,200
42	200 " Ocean 16,000	16,000
43	200 " Conn. River Company 12,000	1,000
44	200 " Hartford Co. & Pat. Co. 1856 10,000	10,000
45	2 Ohio State ..... 6 ..... 1865 1,000	1,000
46	20 Mississippi ..... 6 ..... 1866 2,000	2,000
47	20 Tennessee ..... 6 ..... 1873 20,000	18,200
48	U. S. Treasury Notes, 1858, 6 pc. 15,000	14,850
	Total amount of Assets	$726,633 32

LIABILITIES.

5	No Liabilities to Banks, or others, due or to become due, ...	
6	No losses adjusted and due, ...	
7	Losses adjusted and not due, ...	$50,033 29
8	Amount reserved for unpaid losses, ...	
9	Losses in suspense awaiting further proof, included in last statement, ...	
10	All other claims against the Co.	6,995 97
	Total am't of Liabilities, ...	$60,029 26
11	The rule of the Company is not to expose $ 50,000 in any one risk, subject to loss by a single fire.	
12	The amount insured in a city or village, depends upon circumstances, but in the Interior it is the rule to be subject to the rule and above named.	
13	The amount insured in any one block of buildings, generally, upon its size and construction, subject to the above reserved rule.	
14	The Act of Incorporation is the same as filed in January, 1858, and expires January, 1868.	

TIMO. C. ALLYN, Secretary.

[ORIGINAL.]

[Certificate to expire on the 31st day of January, 1860.]

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, STATE OF ILLINOIS, SPRINGFIELD, January, 1859.

Whereas, the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, located at Hartford, in the State of Connecticut, has filed in this office a statement of the condition of the said Company, verified by the oath of one of the Agencies of Insurance Companies not Incorporated by the laws of this State, approved January 17, 1857, and act amendatory thereto, approved January 30, 1857; and has complied with the requirements relatively thereto, in a manner that is possessed of the required amount of capital, and has authorized an agent to take risks and issue policies within this State, and has complied with the requirements of said Acts, and has paid the sum of one hundred dollars into the Treasury of this State, including 1,000 for the issuance of license for such agency, constituting the said Company its Agent for the transaction of the business of said Company, and to receive all such legal process as may be served upon the Company, and waiving all claim of error by reason of such service.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of the Act aforesaid, I, Jesse K. Dubois, Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Illinois, do hereby certify that the said Henry H. Wilmarth is authorized as an Agent for the said Company, to transact the business of insurance in this State, until the thirty-first day of January, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty, so far as he may be lawfully empowered to do by said Company.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed the seal of my office, at Springfield, the fifteenth day of January, A. D. 1859.

JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor P. A.

H. B. WILLMARTH, Agent, Corner South Water and Clark sts.

ja27 r20 1m

DEALERS AND CONSUMERS ARE INVITED.

E. W. DENNIS & CO.

Are now prepared to sell and deliver to any part of the city FREE OF CHARGE

Any of the various grades of Coal usually sold. We shall aim at the same in the quality of our goods, and with a good mill to insure prompt delivery of orders. Our Coal is all prepared upon the largest scale of convenience. Our branch office is at 141 Lake street.

Office and Yard, corner Dearborn and Kinzie streets. Mills, Chicago Docks, No. 1 White Wheat, No. 2 Red Winter, No. 3 Spring, No. 4 Rejected, Millers' Mills, Grand Crossing. Other Extra Brands.

A full stock of corn meal, bran, shorts, etc., always on hand.

Orders left at the Mills, with the Yard Foreman, or at the Office, will receive prompt attention.

Corn Meal, Bolted and Unbolted, Bran and Oats, ground